FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN TO MEET YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT 9 JUNE

PY062001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will meet with his Yugoslav colleague, Veselin Djuranovic, on 9 June to discuss, among other questions, the Latin American foreign debt and the Central American crisis. This was announced tonight by the Foreign Ministry. Alfonsin's visit to Belgrade, which will be made after his speech in Geneva before the ILO assembly, was worked out by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo during a meeting in Belgrade with his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic.

TRADE TALKS BEGIN WITH YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

PY081532 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0426 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM) -- The joint Argentine-Yugoslav commission today started meetings to review the possibilities and areas of economic cooperation between the two countries. The meetings, which will last until 10 May, follow the ones held from 18 to 22 March, when an economic cooperation and exchange agreement, which will serve as a basis in the current talks, was signed. The basis for the subsequent instrumentation of sectorial agreements was established in the above-mentioned document, which mentions Yugoslav interest in purchasing Argentine grain and industrial products and its wish to participate in those ventures that Argentina may undertake in the fields of energy and railroad electrification.

The talks that started today in Buenos Aires are a follow-up on specific matters discussed in the talks Foreign Minister Dante Caputo held during his recent visit to Belgrade. Andrej Grahor, head of the visiting delegation, stressed the importance of the meetings and the importance that the Yugoslav Government attaches to President Raul Alfonsin's coming visit. For his part, Foreign Trade Under Secretary Nestor Stancanelli stated that an effort will be made to strengthen bilateral relations within the political framework of South-South cooperation and to mutually cooperate in the exchange of technology and financial, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

During its stay in our country, the Yugoslav delegation will hold meetings with high-ranking government officials.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION HOLDING TRADE TALKS

PY062252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1407 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] San Juan, 5 May (TELAM) -- A Czechoslovak Socialist Republic trade delegation, which arrived in San Juan Province on 3 May, is carrying out a number of activities aimed at reaching agreements to exchange road-building machinery for regional products. The Czechoslovak delegation is made up of industrialists and is headed by Peter Wagner, secretary for trade of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Argentina. It has had talks with economic officials of San Juan Province. Discussion centered on several aspects of the proposed exchange. The Czechoslovaks are offering to take edible oils, dehydrated fruit, olives, garlic, and wine in exchange for Czechoslovak-made road-building machinery. The talks will continue tomorrow, and it is possible that the delegation will stay in San Juan several more days.

INDUSTRY SECTOR TO UNDERTAKE PRC PROJECTS

PY062017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Rene Jolivet, an Argentine businessman, today revealed in Buenos Aires that Argentine industry will participate in an agreement to undertake nine large development projects in the southeastern part of the PRC provided that the agreement meets the conditions of the PRC authorities.

Upon returning from the PRC, Jolivet told AFP that along with his partners George Tabridakis, who in turn is a partner of Saudi financier Ad-Nnan Khashuqji and Rachid Bennis, and with the participation of the Morgan Bank, several Swiss banks, and the Spanish Central Bank, he signed an agreement to undertake nine large projects worth $1.5 billion in the Shandong economic zone in the southeastern part of the PRC. The businessman stated that the projects basically involve the construction of railroads, hotels, textile machinery, bridges, and other projects. Jolivet insisted that Argentine participation hinges on the agreement conforming with the requirements of the PRC economit authorities.

ALFONSIN VISITS FEDERAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

PY081447 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 May 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- "We're going through hard times," but these will be overcome shortly, President Raul Alfonsin told federal police officers yesterday. Alfonsin, during a visit to police headquarters, thanked officers for maintaining law and order despite "the precariousness of the tools" available to the force. The president was accompanied by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, while police chief Antonio di Vietri and deputy chief Dardo Rodriguez guided Alfonsin during the one-hour visit. Speaking before policemen, Alfonsin said times are hard but that things would get better "in the short run." When this happens, he added, "the federal police will hold a privileged place among the institutions so as to make possible a strong, united, and brotherly Argentina."

Troccoli afterwards told reporters Alfonsin's speech was meant to "encourage" police to "further the investigations into the terrorist groups that are committing acts which tend to endanger the security of the country." Troccoli admitted the possibility that these terrorist groups might be drafting lists with the names of potential victims, but he added "I don't know of such lists." Asked whether retired Generals Luciano Menendez and Ramon Camps, both under arrest, might have made recent contact with terrorist groups, Troccoli briefly hesitated and then responded: "I don't know; I'm not sure that's true."

INTERIOR MINISTER ON DESTABLIZING MANEUVERS

PY080100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1111 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli has said that "there are sectors promiting an escalation of psychological actions which seek to erode the confidence of the people to facilitate future destabilizing maneuvers." He added that even though the idea of forming a coalition government "is not improper, it is incompatible with the presidential system." He pointed out that the possibility that the government may in the future sponsor a constitutional amendment should not be ruled out, because "it is obviously advantageous to update the Constitution."

The minister made these statements in a long interview published by the English-language monthly ARGENTINE NEWS, which will go on sale here on 7 May. Troccoli remarked that during the antisubversive war there were "bands" which were used for doing "the dirty jobs," and which "maintain modern infrastructures, means, and equipment." Troccoli explained that these bands "are engaged in major crimes such as drug trafficking, abductions, and blackmail." Trocolli also stated that "concentration camps or illegitimate detention sites are no longer in existence." He stated that "these sites have not existed in Argentina since 10 December 1983."

Also, Troccoli stated that "the president's image has improved and that "the polls concur in attributing to him a support of nearly 75 percent." Troccoli also revealed that his ministry has "the statute on political parties ready to send to Congress."

After stating that as far as the government is concerned it would be better for Justicialism to reunite, Troccoli added that most of the leaders of the country and the Radical Civic Union [UCR] belong to the coordinating board which is "not, however, the only source of ideas for the UCR." Troccoli stated that the courts "have closed, owing to the lack of evidence," the case on the attempt against the airplane that was to carry Mrs Peron, after it was proven that the bomb planted in the Argentine Airlines airplane could not have gone off "because it had no detonator."

Referring to an alleged subversive outbreak, Troccoli emphasized that "there is no subversive outbreak or a terrorist action of a systematic type," referring to a "thorough search throughout the national territory by the provincial security forces and the police." Troccoli revealed that the government has formed a trained anti-terrorist group made up of federal police and important sectors of all the security forces, to avoid being caught by surprise by a sudden outbreak of terrorist activity.

Regarding the social claims made by workers, Troccoli admitted that although they are legitimate, "they have to be made in an orderly fashion within a peaceful framework, something which will ensure that they are respected." Finally, the interior minister stated "the government found the security forces dismantled. Therefore, it had to make an effort to provide the police with modern equipment and methods to enable them to combat crime."

PRESS REPORTS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE DENIED

PY072335 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 May 85 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- High-ranking Radical party sources yesterday denied press reports that there would be a cabinet reshuffle, while President Raul Alfonsin met Buenos Aires Congressmen Senator Adolfo Gass and Deputy Leopoldo Moreau. While not excluding some changes at the secretariat level, the source denied former Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella was about to replace Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, who would take the defense portfolio, or that Presidential Secretary German Lopez was on the point of resigning. However, by naming State Coalfields (YCF), Argentine railways, the Public Information Secretariat, and the Customs as the scenes of possible changes, the source did nothing to dispel persistent rumours that Public Information Secretary Emilio Gibaja is on his way out.

Commenting on Radical Party politics, Gass yesterday said that party internal elections in Santa Fe, Chaco, and Salta were likely to be fiercely disputed but predicted that there would be single lists in Buenos Aires and Cardoba with Casella heading the slate in the former province.

Finally, Radicals formally repudiated the trade embargo slapped by United States President Ronald Reagan last week on Nicaragua.

Information Secretary Resigns

PY080020 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1221 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Emilio Gibaja today confirmed that President Raul Alfonsin has accepted his resignation and has designated his replacement. Radio Rivadavia talked with Dr Gibaja and asked him what would happen to his team of assistants. He replied: "Dr Juan Radonjic (the new public information secretary) will decide on that." I believe that he will appoint his own assistants, Gibaja noted. Gibaja then added that the policy guidelines would be continued, and that there would be no changes in the way the problems of the mass media are resolved. Gibaja also felt that the heads of the state-owned mass media will tender their resignations and remain at the disposal of Dr Radonjic.

More on Resignation

PY081744 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2332 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA) -- Former Public Information Secretary Emilio Gibaja this afternoon justified resignation from his post because of the "erosion of the job" and the "conflicts and frictions" that took place over the handling of the state-owned radio and television stations and the functioning of the official news agency TELAM. Gibaja stated that his replacement by Deputy Juan Radonic is just a change of names and in no way means a change in political stands or structures."

In comments at a press conference, Gibaja said that he has not been assigned to any new position within the government and that all the administrators of the state-owned radio and television stations, as well as the Public Information Secretariat directors, will submit their resignations so that Radonjic can decide whether or not to retain them. "Most likely, some of them will be confirmed in their posts while others will be replaced," said Gibaja who also stated that he did not know whether there will be more resignations in other secretariats as a result of the rearrangement ordered by President Raul Alfonsin. Gibaja admitted that "we made some mistakes that led us into conflicts, but we tried to overcome them. However, some of them we did not want to overcome." In this regard, Gibaja stated that "we will not compromise with intolerance and totalitarians because we cannot understand them. But we will reach an understanding with our good friends, with the people who believe that a republican democratic system must prevail in the Argentine Government." "We may dissent but, in the end, we all do it with common sense, Gibaja added.

Afterward, Gibaja denied reports hinting at his possible appointment to UNESCO. Asked whether he is the only official at his level who is withdrawing from the government, he stated "that only concerns the President." Gibaja also refused to report on the arguments that Alfonsin used to get him to withdraw his resignation, saying relationship between the president and me is excellent, with all the regard that two people who have worked together for nearly 3 years have for each other."

INTERVENTION OF RAILWAY ENTERPRISE ORDERED

PY090044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2349 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez reported tonight that at the end of the national cabinet meeting the government today ordered the intervention of the Argentine Railway Enterprise. Ground Transport Under Secretary Jose Luis Salmeron will be designated to assume the intervention.

MANEUVERS BEGIN WITHOUT U.S. PARTICIPATION

PY070128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Cochabamba, 6 May (EFE) -- Bolivian officers and troops today began the "Bolivia III" maneuvers without the participation of U.S. Marines or experts. U.S. participation was overwhelmingly rejected by the Bolivian people. The military maneuvers began in Santa Lucia, Valle Alto, 40 km south of Cochabamba, the area where most of the nation's cocaine is being produced and the stronghold of the drug traffickers.

Units of the Special Forces Training Center (CITE), the Condores de Sanandita School, motorized detachments, and planes of the Bolivian Air Force will participate in the maneuvers, which will last 1 week.

Army Commander in Chief Raul Lopez Leyton launched the "Bolivia III" maneuvers. He said they will have considerable theoretical and practical value for the officers and soldiers of the Armed Forces.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SUFFERS 'CEREBRAL ATTACK'

PY081634 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 7 May (AFP) -- Officials closely associated with the Soviet Embassy in La Paz have informed AFP that Soviet Ambassador to Bolivia Arkadiy Gkukhov has suffered a cerebral attack and has been taken to the first aid clinic in this capital.

Ambassador Glukhov fainted while attending a ceremony organized by Bolivian organizations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over Nazism.

Doctors have said that the ambassador's condition is delicate, but that he will recover gradually.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CABINET CRISIS

PY081439 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste has stated that he does not know anything about a cabinet crisis in the administration led by President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

We, the ministers, are all working normally, Camacho Omiste stated.

In addition, Camacho Omiste stated that the border issue with the Republic of Peru is being reviewed at the Foreign Ministry. It will be up to the special Bolivian-Peruvian Commission that is to meet in late May to decide on this bilateral issue, Camacho Omiste noted.

Camacho Omiste also stated that he has ordered an investigation into the possible disappearance of 30,000 passports. The investigations will be conducted internally, Camacho Omiste said.

GOVERNMENT TO REACT TO DESTABILIZATION ATTEMPTS

PY081340 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo -- In an exclusive interview granted to O GLOBO, Industry and Commerce Minister Roberto Gusmao yesterday stated that the government will not stand by with its arms crossed in the face of the attempts to destabilize it. He said that the limits established by the law for the exercise of the right to strike must be respected. He stated: "Democracy must be conducted with sound reasoning. The government leaders must conduct democracy reasonably, not allowing themselves to be overcome by impassioned or ideological explosions, which in this case is very natural considering that they had been repressed so long. We are not going to allow the process to be overpowered by that type of explosion."

Minister Gusmao stated that the strikes must be conducted through the appropriate channels. He cited, first of all, the negotiations mediated by the Labor Ministry. He added: If an understanding is not possible at this level, we will resort to the Labor Court, and whatever it decides must be respected, because that is the law. It may not be the best, but it will be a decision that must be obeyed, because otherwise there will be no way to govern.

Roberto Gusmao, who was regional labor delegate in Sao Paulo during the Joao Goulart government, stated that the "time of truth" has come in which all sectors of society will have to show their capacity to coexist with democracy through their intentions and actions. Let those who wanted a change in the regime and a transition, together with those who have ideologies contrary to the regime, assume their position openly. Today the government is open, but we are not going to give room to those who intend to disrupt the march toward full democracy and the improvement of the living standard of our people, he warned, recalling that the country is living through a transition period.

To strike is a right, but it has a limit, a duration, and an objective. We are not going to allow abuses. There must be understanding, patience, and reason, because not all sectors can be taken care of at once. Victories are being achieved continuously. But it is impossible to allow the imposition of the will of one certain sector on the majority of the nation. Otherwise, there will be no more subways, buses, or airplanes to transport passengers, there will be no more communications between the regions of the country with the outside, he stated. This is the time for a truce in order to think seriously about reaching a social pact involving the sectors that are most interested in the production and living systems of the country, namely, the businessmen and the workers. And this is possible because a political pact involving the entire nation has been achieved, Gusmao stated.

SARNEY PROPOSES DIRECT ELECTIONS, 4-YEAR TERM

PY080210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney today submitted a message to Congress proposing the abolishment of the Electoral College and the adoption of the direct balloting system for presidential elections. The government of the new Republic is thus fulfilling one of the most important commitments assumed with the nation in public rallies. The proposal establishes that the elections be held 120 days before the end of the current presidential term and that the president be elected by an absolute majority. If no candidate meets this requirement, new elections will be held in 30 days with the participation of the two candidates with the largest numbers of votes in the first round. In this case, the president will be elected by a simple majority.

The message was signed by President Jose Sarney at Planalto Palace this morning during a ceremony attended by leaders of all the political parties; Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Civilian Household Chief Jose Hugo Castello Branco, Military Household Chief Rubem Bayma Denys; and Justice Minister Fernando Lyra. After signing the message, President Sarney said that the restoration of the direct presidential election system represents the common hope of all Brazilians.

[Begin Sarney recording] I invited the leaders of all parties to witness this ceremony, because this act does not involve the parties that make up the Democratic Alliance alone; above all, it involves the unanimous will of the Brazilian nation. All of us must bend [word indistinct] is above all parties and all trends, and this is a major national hope. Therefore, I hope Congress will receive this message as unequivocal evidence that the government wants to restore the direct balloting system. [end recording]

The president also spoke about the duration of his term.

[Begin recording] As I have just told the cabinet, despite the fact that the duration of the presidential term and the date for the election of my successor must be established by the national constituent assembly that we will convoke, I am now expressing my opinion that the presidential term must be 4 years. [end recording]

Sarney announced that he will immediately begin talks with Democratic Alliance leaders to formulate the political plan of the new republic.

[Begin recording, broadcast in progress] ...a unified project that may implement institutional changes in all the matters voted on by Congress, so that all of us, the leaders of all parties, may know what our deadlines and objectives are. This is the government's objective. We want to move forward with the nation, with the parties, and with Congress, so that institutions may be fully restored and so that democracy may be reestablished. [end recording]

Congress Approves Direct Elections

PY090250 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The National Congress has just approved a constitutional amendment that restores direct presidential elections, but without setting a date for this election. In the same package, the Congress has also approved direct elections for mayors of state capitals and for municipalities that had been earlier regarded as national security areas. These bills were approved by an overwhelming majority of 458 votes in the Chamber of Deputies and 62 votes in the Senate. The congressional session has not yet adjourned and conflictive issues such as granting the right to vote to illiterates are now being discussed.

Politicians Praise Decision

PY081428 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Opposition Social Democratic Party leader in the Chamber of Deputies Deputy Prisco Viana has said that the decision to hold direct presidential elections represents a victory for the Brazilian people.

[Begin Viana recording] I believe that everyone wins with this decision, because the people have been anxiously awaiting the inclusion in the Constitution of a provision for direct presidential elections and the dismantling of the Electoral College, against which the people demonstrated in the streets last year. I believe that this is a step forward. [end recording]

The president of the Workers Party, Jose Inacio da Silva, also has expressed his satisfaction over the political decision the government adopted.

[Begin Da Silva recording] I believe that the best and most prudent decision that could have been made at this time was to guarantee the Brazilian people's participation in a national constituent assembly, which is expected to grant labor union autonomy and to legalize the parties now in the underground, as well as approve their participation in the direct election of the nation's president. [end recording]

CULTURE MINISTER APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF BRASILIA

PY070322 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0234 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] After a meeting that lasted almost 2 hours, the Senate Committee for the Federal District of Brasilia approved the appointment of current Culture Minister Jose Aparecido as governor of Brasilia. According to information on hand, the vote was unanimous. In the meantime, President Jose Sarney has invited actress Fernanda Montenegro to take over the Culture Ministry.

COCAINE PRODUCTION SURPASSES COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA

PY032321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Brasilia, 3 May (EFE) -- Jose Paulo Cavalcanti, secretary general of the Brazilian Justice Ministry, today stated that Brazil produces more cocaine than Colombia and Venezuela together. Cavalcanti told the newspaper O GLOBO that he has alarming reports on the proliferation of production of raw materials for manufacturing cocaine in the country, especially in the Amazon Jungle. Cavalcanti said that it is impossible to estimate overall production because there are plantations that not even satellites can detect. He added that there is no country that is a drug exporter that is also not a consumer.

The Justice Ministry secretary announced the creation of a commission made up of doctors, psychiatrists, federal policemen, and other related sectors to discuss the effectiveness of the current drug laws and to propose some changes. We are going to have ill will because we are going to deal very rigorously with the traffickers, Cavalcanti stated, recalling that the U.S. legislation contains sentences of up to 18 years imprisonment for drug traffickers.

Cavalcanti reported on the study being conducted for a bacteriological war against cocaine plantations, a policy that has not been established so far for lack of resources. He concluded by reporting that he is holding contacts with representatives of various Latin American governments and with the U.S. Embassy to encourage joint action programs.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO REAGAN REMARKS

PY082350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2306 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 8 May (EFE) -- President Ronald Reagan has forgotten that Chile has a constitution, which was democratically approved, and that it is following an institutional course of action, Marcelo Padilla, the official spokesman of the Chilean Foreign Ministry stated today.

In response to journalists' questions, Padilla said: We have taken note of the remarks which the U.S. President made in Madrid that Chile and Paraguay have entrenched military governments and in which he compared them with the Cuban and Nicaraguan regimes. [as received] Padilla feels that Chile is experiencing a process which will take it to full democracy, but which will avoid the grip of continental communist tyrannies; thus, it is not an exception to the wave of democratization sweeping Latin America. The official spokesman of the Chilean Foreign Ministry added that Reagan has forgotten that the Chilean regime came into being precisely in order to prevent the definite installation of communism because otherwide there would have been three Marxist countries in Latin America, and not just the two he mentioned.

CUADRA EXPLAINS EXTENSION OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY080040 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] The government had to extend the state of siege for 90 days in view of the internal commotion caused by recent events [words indistinct], Ministry Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has said.

The minister has explained the reasons for the government action. He said that the outlawed Socialist Party held an alleged labor meeting and that there was a wave of bomb attacks against power facilities in the central region. These actions reveal that some sectors are openly interested in disrupting public tranquillity and order, he remarked.

A few hours after the decree extending the state of siege was signed, pylons of the electric power network in the central region were bombed during the night of 2 to 3 May. This action has justified the need to extend the state of siege, Cuadra said. The minister added that the government has only resorted to some of its constitutional powers.

[Begin recording] The executive branch has applied only some of the broad powers it enjoys under the terms of the second paragraph of Article 41 of the Constitution. The government has imposed partial restrictions on freedom of assembly, freedom of information, and freedom of expression. Thus, along with the state of siege, Decrees 1216 and 1217 dated 7 November 1984 were also extended. [end recording]

The minister explained that the state of siege was extended also to let some minorities reconsider their agreements with the outlawed Communist Party.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...and also to allow the people, and particularly some minority sectors, to reflect on the need to exercise their rights with moderation and to realize that any direct or indirect agreement with the Communist Party, which is involved in violent terrorist actions that disrupt public order, can hinder the efforts to reach a national accord. [end recording]

FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATED WITH CREDITOR BANKS

PY081414 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] According to a communique issued by the Central Bank of Chile last night, the Chilean foreign debt for the next 10 years has been renegotiated and additional financial aid for this and next year has been obtained.

The Central Bank communique refers to the talks held in New York by Hernan Somerville, head of the Chilean delegation for negotiations with the international banking sector. According to the communique, the creditor banks have agreed to renegotiate the amortization of the Chilean foreign debt for the years 1985, 1986, and 1987. This renegotiation will cover the loans that the banks have with Chile's public and private sectors. The renegotiation is based on a 12-year term with a 6-year grace period.

Another agreement refers to an additional loan for almost $2 billion that will be used to square this and next year's balance of payments. This sum will be obtained through a loan granted by international banks, a reduction of the interest rates on previous loans, and other official resources. The loan to be granted by the international banks will have a 12-year term with a 5-year grace period.

It was also agreed that the international banking sector will maintain its short-term credit line of $1.7 billion until 1987. These loans are used to finance trade operations. The Central Bank communique points out that Chile will thus have the necessary resources to carry out its economic program for this and next year.

The Chilean foreign debt amounts to some $18 billion, but the commitments of the public and private sectors with the international banking sector amount to approximately $14 billion.

According to Somerville, it is hoped that the respective contracts will be signed within the next 45 days, that is, within the first half of this year.

PRISONERS' RELATIVES APPEAL TO AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

PY080320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 7 May (AFP) — Approximately 10 relatives of Chilean political prisoners this morning occupied the Australian Embassy building in Santiago for more than 5 hours to focus the attention of the international community on the situation of Chilean detainees, embassy sources have reported. The occupation was carried out peacefully. Two of the relatives were received by Ambassador William Flanagan, to whom they described the atmosphere of repression in which 72 political prisoners live in the Santiago prison. Embassy First Secretary Lucinda Wright said that all the information on the case will be submitted to the Chilean Foreign Ministry and to the Australian Government. The relatives said that the detainees have been on a hunger strike for 3 weeks, protesting the punishment and mistreatment they receive from prison guards.

HUNGER STRIKERS DEMAND CLARIFICATION OF MURDERS

PY081322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 7 May (AFP) -- A group of more than 10 relatives of Chilean opposition leaders killed over the last 3 months in the escalation of political violence affecting the country today reported in a communique that their hunger strike had ended its sixth day.

In their communique, the hunger strikers demanded that the courts exercise the power bestowed upon them as members of a branch of government and that they once and for all discharge their duties. The strikers, most of them women, demanded the complete clarification of the murders. Among the strikers are the wives of Professor Manuel Guerrero, sociologist Manuel Parada, and draftsman Santiago Nattino, all of them linked with the outlawed Communist Party. They were murdered on 30 March by a group of unknown people who abducted them. The hunger strikers also demanded that the courts clarify the cases of student Patricio Manzano, who died of a heart attack while under police arrest, and of Paulina Aguirre, Eduardo Vergara, and Rafael Vergara, all of them members of the clandestine Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) who were killed by security agents.

TEMUCO CARABINEROS ARREST MAPUCHE INDIANS

PY301600 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1756 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 28 Apr (EFE) -- Several Mapuche Indians living in southern Chile have been charged by Carabineros with being members of a combat group of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. These Mapuche Indians live in Temuco, located 700 km south of Santiago. The Temuco Carabineros office has issued a communique regarding the arrest of eight members of the Marxist-oriented FPMR. During a press conference, the Temuco Carabineros exhibited the eight alleged FPMR members and some of the guns and explosives which, according to the police, had been confiscated from them. The police charged the group with having perpetrated bomb attacks against railroad lines and some public buildings in the area and of having killed a guard during a night attack against the offices of an interprovincial bus service. The communique adds that the confiscated documents show that the alleged FPMR commando unit planned to carry out attacks against main regional authorities and against Army and Carabineros barracks.

According to the Temuco Carabineros, the head of the commando unit has been identified as Moises Marilao Pichun, alias Juan Andres, who was killed by the police on 19 April inside the Temuco police precinct building when he drew a concealed gun, killing one Carabinero and wounding another. The eight Mapuches who were arrested and placed at the disposal of the Temuco military courts have been identified as Lincoyan Colo-Colo Painemal, Yuri Ivan Rojas Soto, Julieta Ester Guajardo Rojas, Paicavi Lemolemo Painemal Morales, Erika Salome Garay, Grenett Galvarino Gallardo Huaichaqueo, Susana Graciela Martinez Bascunan, and Martin Calbun Painemal Gallardo. The FPMR has declared its intention to militarily resist the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet, which charges that the FPMR is the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party.

GOVERNMENT BANISHES FOUR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

PY070207 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] The Fifth Region intendant's office has issued a communique announcing several measures that have been adopted against seven students at Federico Santa Maria University in Valparaiso. In the first paragraph, the communique states that in keeping with Interior Ministry orders, the following students have been banished to remote areas for a maximum period of time. They are: Claudio Angel Catalan Mayea, to Sierra Gorda; Eduardo Antonio Lisama Pino, to Quillagua; and Janette Patricia Canahuate, to Putu. The communique also states that the intendant's office has placed Hector Hugo Yanez Paredes, a Federico Santa Maria University student, and Fernando Leonardo Gomez Osorio, unemployed, at the disposal of the local military court on charges of violating Articles 416 and 417 of the Military Code of Justice.

M-19 REPORTEDLY RECEIVING ARMS THROUGH LIBYA

PA081422 Paris AFP in Spanish 1332 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (AFP) -- Colombian military intelligence sources announced today that left-wing guerrillas have acquired sophisticated war materiel, such as AUG rifles equipped with telescopic sights and automatic ammunition belts.

"The purchase of these modern weapons was made in Tunisia through Libya," a military spokesman said, indicating that they had confirmed after seizing several documents that Colombian guerrillas are rearming.

Colombian Military Intelligence (B-2) indicated that strong evidence that the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas had received a good supply of AUG rifles are photographs published in Colombia by the magazine CROMOS. Pictures in the magazine show the M-19 rebels, who occupied the southwestern township of Yumbo late last year, carrying such rifles, several of which were seized by the Army.

The Marxist-Leninist [as received] guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army (EPL) also have similar weapons.

Meanwhile, the newspaper EL TIEMPO maintains that "the M-19, according to its contacts with the Nicaraguan Government, has managed to introduce a large quantity of arms throughout Colombia, according to the Army."

FARC COMMANDER ON 40,000-MAN OFFENSIVE

PA061652 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 May 85 pp 1 A, 8 B

["Excerpts" of statements by Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias "Tirofijo," commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), to French television in a report entitled "Peace, Drugs, and Guerrillas" aired by France's Channel 2 on 6 April]

[Excerpt] Manuel Marulanda: "We now have 20 fronts and several companies deployed in regions that, under certain circumstances, can become new fronts, which because of their strategic position cover the entire country. This is why we can say that the guerrilla movement has been reinforced and is quite prepared."

"We estimate that, in a first stage, we could gather approximately 40,000 men to seize part of the national territory and form a provisional government. This would be the first offensive according to our plans."

"The second offensive would include the participation of 100,000 men to seize power, not only based on the fact that there will be 100,000 men involved but on the basis of political support from most Colombians, the working class, the Conservatives, the Liberals, and many people who want a change. We must count on everyone to carry out this offensive and overthrow the system once and for all."

Channel 2: "Seize power and defeat the system, that is what it is all about. Then the truce has not changed the goal?"

Manuel Marulanda: "We are involved in military exercises to show the degree of training we have reached and to prove that we are capable of getting very close to the guard post of the enemy or alleged enemy. It is a matter of showing the capacity of the FARC and its fighting columns in various regions of the country."

Communist Deputy Comments

PA061821 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The Communist Party of Colombia said today that it knows nothing about statements by Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo, who said that he is ready to mobilize a 40,000-man army against the government.

Hernando Hurtado, Communist Party of Colombia representative at the legislature, commenting on Marulanda Velez' statements to French television, said:

[Begin recording] Well, I do not know directly about these remarks. However, I think they were made in response to a theory of certain military officers who claim signing the peace agreements was a grave political mistake by the government. They say that at the time the agreements were signed the national Army had practically eliminated the guerrilla movement. It is well known that this is an erroneous, unrealistic view. The guerrilla movement, instead of suffering defeats in the past few years, has grown. Evidently this is what led certain political sectors of the Colombian bourgeoisie to believe the solution to the problem could no longer be military but political, and this is what led to the peace agreements. [end recording]

Commenting on the indecision shown by the Liberal Party on its stand concerning the amnesty, Hurtado said that the party is becoming more conservative.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION URGES PEOPLE TO RESIST

PA040312 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Apr 85 p 2 A

[By Felio Augusto Plazas]

[Text] Cali, 26 Apr -- The self-styled Malcontent Youth of Colombia [Juventud Inconforme de Colombia, JIC], has urged citizens to "take up revolvers, pistols, carbines, nightsticks, clubs, or at least build up your courage and kill subversive bandits who are the enemies of freedom and democracy."

The JIC distributed leaflets throughout this city which state that "groups of armed anarchists of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, M-19, EPL, Workers Self Defense, and the Ricardo Franco Front are shamelessly proclaiming that they will take over Palmira by force because that is what the people want and is an act that will confirm the triumph of the revolution."

"If this happens in Palmira and in the town near to you, don't look away simply because they are not your hometowns," the leaflet says.

It urges citizens to "awaken and come out from under your beds," and adds: "If you allow the criminals to trample your nation and your region, then get ready to give them your sons, daughters, and everything you possess. Give them drugs and money, tend to their wounded, close up your store, stay off the streets, close the banks, hide, surrender, flee, and abandon what is yours."

The leaflet ends with the statement: "Don't give in to your fear and terror: Arm yourself and kill the enemy."

FEBRES CORDERO EVALUATES FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE

PA072329 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero held his first press conference early this afternoon. He analyzed the work of his government today, 1 year after its electoral victory. He discussed several aspects such as the emergence of certain subversive groups and noted that this is due to an increase in leftist and rightist bands. Febres Cordero emphasized that violence generates violence and in view of this he said that his administration will not remain indifferent in the face of outbreaks of this kind. In addition, he was clear in stating that these groups will be met on any terrain.

[Begin recording] Violence generates violence. We are witnessing how the activities of a leftist subversive group seems to generate the birth of another subversive group of the opposite ideology. We have already seen this in the southern cone of Latin America. Leftist violence generates rightist violence or violence of the center. The last thing Ecuador wants is violence because it is the opposite of the peace and order needed by the country to achieve our goal, a goal that is desired by all political parties with a few exceptions: the country's improvement and the well-being of Ecuadorans.

The Alfaro Lives, Dammit group is a subversive, anarchic, nihilistic, Jacobin group. The information we have on it reveals that it is a potpourri. There are extremists of all kinds within this group and, in view of this, the government cannot remain indifferent. I have evidence, and we will prove this to the country, that the Alfaro Lives, Dammit group is linked with the drug guerrillas. In other words, they are involved in drug trafficking. In view of this, the government will have a single response: It will apply the law severely.

I was chosen the constitutional president. I am the constitutional president and I will continue as such. The problem is that we cannot interpret democracy and opposition as license and disorder. We cannot interpret opposition as the brutal decision of a majority vote that [word indistinct].

All I have done is to comply with what is stated in Article 78 of the Constitution. I have respected the Constitution and enforced it. It is my primary duty. I have not thought of allowing a cabinet crisis; the idea has not even entered my mind. If a minister is not fulfilling his duties, he must resign. However, since all of them are fulfilling their duties, I plan to keep the same cabinet members. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS THREE-NATION TOUR

PA072312 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran will begin a tour today in response to several invitations from friendly countries. Within this framework, today he will leave for the United Kingdom where hewill remain until Thursday, 9 May. On 13 May, he will go to South Korea and meet with his counterpart Yi Won-kyong with whom he will discuss common interests for developing relations between the two countries. The third and last stop on Teran's tour includes Communist China. During that visit, certain details of the joint agreements signed after former President Oswaldo Hurtado's visit to that country will be completed.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES BRAZILIAN-MADE HELICOPTERS

PY041755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1603 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Brasilia, 4 May (EFE) -- It was reported in Brasilia today that the government has purchased from Brazil two Esquilo-type helicopters, which can be used for military support actions, worth over $5 million.

The helicopters will be manufactured by Brazilian Helicopters, Inc. [Helibras] the only enterprise in South America that is in a position to manufacture this type of aircraft. The first delivery will be made in June.

The Esquilo can fly at a speed up to 272 kilometers per hour, carry 6 persons, and lift a load weighing nearly 1 ton.

OFFICIALS DECLINE TO COMMENT ON REAGAN REMARKS

PY080425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 7 May (AFP) -- The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry today declined to comment on remarks made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Spain to the effect that Paraguay, Chile, Cuba, and Nicaragua are the only Latin American countries ruled by authoritarian and dictatorial regimes.

It has been learned from Foreign Ministry sources that Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar will comment on the issue in the next few hours.

In reply to AFP, Foreign Minister Under Secretary Elpidio Acevedo declined to comment on the issue and noted that such comment falls within the purview of the foreign minister.

For his part, Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chaves has told AFP that only tomorrow will he comment on the subject because he does not know about Reagan's remarks.

DEPUTY VIEWS REAGAN REMARKS AS 'UNIFORMED'

PY080400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Asuncion, 7 May (EFE) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan was described here today as an aggressor against truth, and as being unfair for having said in Madrid that there is no democracy in Paraguay.

Prieto Yegros, an attorney who is also a deputy and member of the ruling Colorado Party leadership in Paraguay, has accused Reagan of speaking without being adequately informed on the subject, and of basing his opinion on information supplied by groups that are opposed to the government of General Alfredo Stroessner.

In a statement to Radio Nanduti, Prieto Yegros said that opposition groups that are shaken by anarchy and internally divided by personal ambitions, are hoping and dreaming that Reagan would install them in power.

The Colorado Party member believes that Reagan has attacked the truth by saying in Madrid that Paraguay has a long-standing military regime and that it is one of the four exceptions to the winds of democracy that have been blowing in Latin America.

It is unfair to make this type of judgment about Paraguay, Prieto Yegros said. He added that although his country is not a paradise on earth, efforts are being made to set up a functional democracy. Prieto Yegros is the publisher of the progovernment weekly MAYORIA.

EXILES STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN BUENOS AIRES

PY062329 Asuncion SENDERO in Spanish 3 May 85 p 5

[From "How the Country Is Going" column]

[Text] Three Paraguayans who have been expressly prohibited from returning to their country staged a joint demonstration in front of the obelisk in Buenos Aires to mark the Day of the Americas. Augusto Roa Bastos, Domingo Laino, and Luis Antonio Resck, together with other exiled politicians and fellow countrymen living in Argentina, and Uruguayan leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, staged a demonstration "in favor of the democratic struggle in Paraguay."

The three speakers voiced their hope that "democracy will soon return to Paraguay." Laino, first vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, also said that "we want Paraguay free from drug trafficking and Mengele."

CHURCH SCORES RELIGIOUS MARCH FOR STROESSNER

PY062237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Asuncion, 3 Mar (EFE) -- The Paraguayan Catholic Church today repudiated a proposed pilgrimage to the main national shrine [Caacupe] that is being organized by the ruling Colorado Party to mark the 31st anniversary of General Alfredo Stroessner's coming to power.

The Asuncion Archbishopric has issued a communique stating that it is morally and ecclesiastically reprehensible to hookwink the people or use their lack of sophistication or religious beliefs for political purposes.

The Colorado Party has organized a pilgrimage of faith and hope that will start tomorrow at the Asuncion Cathedral and end at the Caacupe Shrine, 55 km outside Asuncion. The objective of the pilgrimage is to ask God to continue bestowing His blessings on the Paraguayan people and General Stroessner, now 72.

The archbishopric countered the proposed pilgrimage by mentioning the prevailing social crisis: the expulsion of Indians from their lands, the jailing of a lawyer who had been defending peasants, the expulsion of a Spanish priest, the widespread administrative corruption, the outrages perpetrated by the authorities, and the organized smuggling which, according to local news media, affects to some extent 70 percent of the nation's economy.

The communique is signed by Asuncion Archbishop Ismael Rolon, who is critical of General Stroessner's administration and does not attend the meetings of the Council of State, to which he belongs as the local leader of the church.

Mario Pastor Almada, president of a Colorado Party precinct, who made the call for the pilgrimage, has stated that the communique is baseless. He said: We have asked all Paraguayans of goodwill, all those who feel grateful to our enlightened leader, to go and thank the Virgin Mary for this blessed peace we all enjoy under President Stroessner.

Pastor Almada added that Demetrio Aquino, the bishop of Caacupe, has been given guarantees that the pilgrimage would not be politicized.

The latest clash between the archbishopric and the ruling Colorado Party took place barely 1 month ago when the morning daily PATRIA, the mouthpiece of the Colorado Party, announced that masses to pray for the health and well-being of Gen Stroessner had been held in several churches in Asuncion. The archbishopric has issued a communique stating that the holy mass cannot be used to further private interests and denied that masses such as reported by PATRIA had been held at all.

Paraguay will commemorate tomorrow, 4 May, the date on which in 1954 Gen Stroessner allegedly aborted a coup d'etat and became the nation's strongman. After the resignation of then-President Federico Chavez and his replacement by Colorado Party leader Tomas Romero Pereira, Stroessner was installed as chief of state 3 months later by means of an election in which he ran as the only candidate.

Colorado Party Reaction

PY080255 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 May 85

["Voice of Colorado" commentary]

[Excerpts] A multitudinous pilgrimage of faith and hope to the shrine of the Virgin of Caacupe took place on 4 May. There the Paraguayan people prayed for peace and asked the Lord to continue to bestow his blessings on them and on His Excellency General Alfredo Stroessner, the president of the Republic.

Businessmen, professionals, employees, workers, teachers, clergy, students, children, young people, believers in general, and student delegations from Asuncion and its suburbs participated.

The pilgrimage coincided with the 31st anniversary of the event of 4 May 1954, when Paraguay returned to institutional channels and democratic normalization was restored. Thanks to the patriotism of President Stroessner the country has secured peace and socioeconomic development, and has reaffirmed its dignity both domestically and internationally.

However, this demonstration of faith and Christianity by the people has annoyed some individuals. Thus, in an unprecedented reaction, which was clearly negative, they criticized and condemned the pilgrimage. We are alluding to, and we are going to speak clearly on this point, the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference [CEP].

In fact, the Executive Council of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference chaired by Msgr Ismael Rolon issued a communique repudiating the pilgrimage, is another ridiculous outburst by Msgr Rolon.

The bishops did not like the fact that the people went to the Caacupe Shrine to pray for peace and for President Stroessner, and tried to distort the facts to serve their selfish interests, since they tried to mix what was not mixed, and will not be mixed: what is earthly with what is heavenly, religion with politics. This, at least, was not the purpose of the Colorado Party members.

The fact that the Paraguayan people have sought to express their gratitude to the Lord for having a leader like President Stroessner, who has forged peace, in no ways means making use of religious beliefs for political purposes, despite the opinion of the bishops.

However, if one says a mass for a gay [preceding word in English]; if one says a mass for an AWOL,[expansion unknown, refers to ABC commentator Alcibiades Gonzalez Del Valle] if one says a mass for subversive individuals, criminals, terrorists, or agents of violence, this means indeed using religion for concealed political purposes.

And the bishops have cynically prayed for gays, AWOLs, subversive individuals, criminals, terrorists, and agents of violence, using the sacred altar of the temples of God, where they have committed blasphemy, and slander, have lied, and have expressed their solidarity with the enemies of the Paraguayan people.

These priests are so funny when they show annoyance over the fact that the people wanted to pray for peace and for President Stroessner. Aside from the fact that they have adopted a position that clearly looks like a melodramatic joke is another face of fundamental significance: from now on the CEP members can no longer deny that they are engaged in politics, or that they are opponents of the government.

Irked by our peace, the CEP members are overlooking the fact that they themselves, and they alone, were the ones who trampled the words of the Prophet Isaiah by making vain oblations in the name of God, such as that of praying for Zuculillo [a deliberate misspelling of the name of Aldo Zuccilillo, director of the closed newspaper ABC COLOR, to give it the pejorative connotation of "his little ass"]; for Gonzalez Del Valle, an AWOL; for the Czech scarecrow [referring to Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader Domingo Laino]; and so forth.

Let them explain then why, when Asuncion's archbishop himself said masses for all these individuals, who are notorious traitors, he did not ask himself if those acts did not mean openly using religion for political purposes. Let us be consistent, friends [preceding phrase in Guarani].

Yet, as the saying goes, every cloud has a silver lining. The outburst of opposition that leader Msgr Rolon has cast light on many things and, above all, has revealed to the public his true political leaning.

Let them beware of the negative effects of these outbursts. Their charges against us will backfire, and will trap them, and they will not be able to get out of it.

The unfortunate thing is that this outburst by Msgr Rolon has further undermined the authority of the church hierarchy. This was another step backwards. The only thing that will result from this is that the church will lose more believers and that our desire to have a cardinal and to have Beato Roque canonized as a saint will be further delayed due to bad, politicized priests and to negative monsignors who have joined the opposition. In sum, we know they will continue with their timetables, that is, with their outbursts.

We are expecting additional interesting outbursts by Msgr Rolon for our next program.

[Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in an editorial entitled "An Unacceptable Distinction," published on page 15 on 7 May, states the church position is a "serious mistake," and notes that "there is an obvious contradiction, since it seems that the Catholic Church is now divided, that only certain parties will enjoy the benefits of the church while others, who are not viewed favorably the hierarchy, will not."]

COLORADO PARTY 'SECTORS' HOLD 4 MAY RALLIES

PY080335 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 May 85 p 12

[Excerpts] Last night in Nueva Italia, prominent Colorado Party leaders stressed the need to strengthen party unity, disregarding personal interests, in order to provide a sound foundation for peace and progress. The rally was sponsored by the Nueva Italia Colorado Party branch and by the Enrique Solano Lopez Center in commemoration of the events of the 22d political seminar, during which several speakers spoke about party history.

The rally was attended by Colorado Party Executive Board President Dr Juan Ramon Chavez, First Vice President Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro, lawmakers, and other high-ranking party leaders identified with the "traditional" sector of the party. These leaders did not attend a rally held some time later in Fernando de la Mora under the sponsorship of the "militant" sector.

Dr Chavez delivered the main speech at the Nueva Italia. He said that "the 1954 political movement allowed the nation to take the right course." He referred to the uncertainty that preceeded the "adjustment" process, and stressed that "in the face of the existing irregularities, the Colorado Party took the reins to promote development."

In his speech, Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro said that the party unity issue has been "debated and manipulated." He criticized some local columnists for having disseminated inaccurate reports on the party. "The Colorado Party has a single banner. We should strengthen party unity, everyday disregarding personal interests. We should not promote the appearance of the alleged items," Montanaro said.

He added that there are "neither traditional nor militant sectors," and that no one should break the unity of the party. He advocated respect and loyalty to President Stroessner, to the Colorado Party Executive Board, to the Armed Forces, to party leaders, to those who gave their lives in the Chaco War, and to the 1947 revolution veterans.

In turn, during the rally held in Fernando de la Mora to honor the events of 4 May 1954, Mario Abdo Benitez said that "unity prevails within the Colorado Party and no one will distroy it." The rally was held at the J.A. Saldivar Colorado Party branch headquarters and was attended by some 10,000 party members.

Abdo Benitez, the Executive Board's political secretary, said that the party unity is built upon an invincible spiritual force that "will not be destroyed by the enemies of democracy and of our civic life."

Addressing his fellow party members, senators, the presidents of several Colorado Party branches of Asuncion and of rural towns, and Executive Board members, Abdo Benitez remarked that "to attent public rallies is not enough."

It is necessary to answer the people's needs in everyday life."

In his long speech, Abdo Benitez also referred to President Stroessner. "No Colorado Party member can fail to recognize the magnitude of the works of Stroessner, who gave our party the greatness of its unity," he said among other things. He concluded his speech by saying: Long live the 4th of May.

In his speech, Justice Minister Eugenio Jacquet recalled the events of 4 May 1954 and warned against "those who are against the Colorado Party," pointing out that "one must be careful with those who have never followed the bright course of the events of 4 May." "Those who did not want unity in our party deserted long ago and are still promoting discord among party members," he said.

It should be pointed out that Dr Chavez did not attend the Fernando de la Mora rally, despite the fact that he was invited by the sponsors. His absence caused surprise.

OPPOSITION LEADER PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

PY081522 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Asuncion, 7 May (EFE) -- Enrique Riera, the first vice president of the Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco), was today placed under house arrest on the day before he was to take a trip abroad, according to a communique released by the Mopoco, an illegal opposition group to the government of General Alfredo Stroessner.

In a communique signed by its president, Waldino Ramon Lovera, the Mopoco states that Riera, a 57-year-old lawyer, was arrested in compliance with orders from above, that no reasons were given for the arrest, and that it is not known how long his arrest will last.

The Mopoco, a dissident faction of the ruling Paraguayan Colorado Party, has described the arrest as arbitrary and abusive.

The communique adds that Riera's arrest is designed to prevent him from touring the United States, Mexico, and Colombia at the invitation of democratic parties of those countries and of a U.S. organization devoted to promoting human rights in the continent.

It says that Riera's tour was designed to report on the Paraguayan political and socioeconomic situation and to exchange ideas on the democratization process now under way in Latin America.

Early this year Riera was banished to his estate outside the capital for 1 week and was released by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus granted by the Supreme Court.

GARCIA INVITES CHINESE LEADER TO INAUGURATION

PY071940 Paris AFP in Spanish 0700 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Lima, 6 May (AFP) -- Carlos Roca, an American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] spokesman, has announced that virtual President-elect Alan Garcia Perez has invited Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang to attend the presidential inauguration in Peru on 28 July.

Roca added that a visit to the PRC was arranged during a visit that PRC Ambassador Yang Mai paid to Garcia today. This visit would take place during the first week of July and would be made by a group of technicians of the APRA, the party that won the elections on 14 April.

GARCIA MEETS WITH UNION LEADERS, 'TRUCE' CONSIDERED

PY080035 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] After holding a 3-hour meeting, with virtual President-elect Alan Garcia Perez, representatives from 23 professional trade unions in Peru are considering endorsing the proposal made by the Confederation of Professional Peruvian, University, and Liberal Institutions [Cipulp] to establish a 24-month labor truce beginning 28 July to give the new government a respite from labor controversies.

This announcement was made by Cipulp President Miguel Angel del Pomar Cardenas.

Del Pomar Vardenas (?quoted) Dr Alan Garcia as saying that Peru would not pay its foreign debt for at least 2 years since he considered that that would be a realistic attitude based on a consensus reached after meeting with very important setors in the country.

Otherwise, Garcia stated, the government's current economic policy, which attempts to make even small payments that are beyond our means, would only continue to drain the nation's capital.

TRANSPORT MINISTER SAYS NO AIR ACCORD WITH U.S.

PY081429 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Transport Minister Francisco Aramayo has said that there will be no air agreement with the United States for the remainder of this government term, unless there is reciprocity betwen the two countries.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA MAKES DEBT REPAYMENT OFFER

PY071840 Lima Radio Del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Ambassador Vasil Mochnak on 6 May reiterated his government's offer to Peru for the payment [words indistinct] Peruvian products. He said that 80 percent of the debt, which totals more than $50 million, can be repaid with Peruvian products. Twenty million dollars of the debt is already overdue.

The ambassador explained that his government's offer is based on a barter deal. We are willing to buy all kinds of nonferrous metals in return for electrification materials worth approximately $22 million, the ambassador said.

SHINING PATH ASSASSINATES APRA DEPUTY IN PASCO

PY081952 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1726 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Lima, 8 May (TELAM-ANSA) -- Luis Alberto Aguilar, an elected APRA deputy, was assassinated today on the streets of the city of Daniel Alcides Carrion, Department of Pasco.

The first reports arriving in Lima say that several unidentified people shot him in the head and that he died from the wounds.

Aguilar, 42, was a member of APRA, the party that has virtually elected Alan Garcia Perez as the new Peruvian president. His definitive election depends on the result of a runoff election to be held late this month.

According to information available in Lima, Aguilar was attacked by a group from the pro-Maoist Shining Path organization operating in Pasco Department, a mining zone in the central Andean region of Peru.

INVESTIGATIVE POLICE BURN $12 MILLION IN DRUGS

PY081630 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] More than 1,717 kg of drugs worth $12 million in the international market were burned today by the Drug Division of the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP]. The drugs were burned in a brick-baking oven in Los Robles, at km 110 marker on the Central Highway, before Interior Minister General Oscar Bursh Noel.

The destroyed drugs consisted of:: 1,339 kg of cocaine base paste; 358 kg of marijuana; 16 kg of cocaine hydrochloride; and 3 kg of opium.

Hours before the operation, the Chocita branch of the PIP seized a shipment of 108 kg of cocaine base paste that was to be sent to Europe. Colombian Arturo Alvarez Soledo, Peruvian Jose Reinoso, and a youth were arrested.

LEBANESE GROUP OCCUPIES EMBASSY IN PROTEST

FL081552 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- Representatives of the Lebanese community in Mexico have peacefully occupied the Lebanese Embassy to protest the indifference of the great powers and international organizations to the situation caused by the fighting in Beirut.

'Amar Khuri, president of the National Council of the Lebanese World Culture Union, and 20 other representatives of the group met with Lebanese Ambassador Fu'ad 'An. The delegation gave the ambassador a letter addressed to President Amin al-Jumayyil, in which the group expressed support for him and asked for the cooperation of the international community.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

FL072215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] To develop South-South cooperation and vitalize North-South dialogue, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Mexico City today. He will pay a 3-day working visit to this country. During this time, he will meet twice with his Mexican counterpart Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado and with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor to discuss bilateral and multilateral matters.

At 11:30 (1730 GMT), the jumbo 747 Air Algeria Airline plane arrived at the capital airport's presidential hangar where Bendjedid was received by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and by Mexican Protocol Director Pedro Gonzalez Rubio, as well as by accredited ambassadors to Mexico from the African Continent and Arab region.

Since the Algerian head of state's working tour officially begins tomorrow, the appropriate honors will be paid at the National Palace on Wednesday. At this time, the delegation accompanying the distinguished guest will be presented. It is composed, among others, by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algeria Politburo member and foreign minister; Abdelhak Bererni, minister of higher education; and Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of commerce.

Algeria and Mexico have made significant efforts on the international scene toward establishing a new more equitable international economic order. Likewise, despite the fact that it is not an OPEC member, Mexico has maintained talks on their respective oil policies and its effects on the international oil market.

DE LA MADRID MEETS FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

FL071555 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid this afternoon received Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen at the official residence, Los Pinos. During the meeting, the Mexican president and the Finnish foreign minister discussed bilateral and multilateral issues.

President De la Madrid was accompanied by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and the Finnish minister was accompanied by members of his delegation.

PRD, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTS ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

PRD President Comments

PA071930 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], has given her views about the cabinet reshuffle and the PRD's political status in it to Televisora Nacional.

[Begin recording] [Arosemena] We are indeed very conscious that we have greater and very serious responsibilities. We will be supporting President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's efforts in the government. The basis of our participation has been expanded. Our country is facing serious problems. Therefore, our party truly wants to support the government's efforts in order to find solutions for the length and breadth of the country.

[Reporter] Ms Arosemena, the PRD has lost certain positions in independent agencies, such as in Civil Aeronautics, hasn't it?

[Arosemena] It has not necessarily lost anything. This is not political booty. This is not a scramble to divide up booty. On the contrary, this is an effort of participating with all of the political parties and political leaders, who are not only politicians but professionals as well. We feel that nothing has been lost. On the contrary, much more status has been gained. For this reason, our party members are very conscious of their responsibility, and we will be watching their performance in the future. I have told them that PRD members will be criticized or hailed depending on how they perform within the government. They will honor our homeland in that same degree as well. [end recording]

Assembly President Views

PA072319 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] National Assembly President Jerry Wilson commented on the cabinet reshuffle as follows:

[Begin recording] First, I feel that the changes have not fully met citizen's expectations. At any rate, I have always believed that what is important is not a shuffing of persons but a change in political attitude. From this standpoint, I respectfully invite the new government team to rapidly make the necessary efforts so that the administration can tackle the most pressing needs of our citizens and, above all, to remain very close to our communities and our rank and file.

I also respectfully ask the members of our party, the PRD, to guide their efforts in accordance with the party's principles and platform and, above all, to remain in permanent contact with the PRD's grass roots organizations.

At the Assembly level, there is a sense of expectation and a certain degree of forbearance regarding the political space among PRD members. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

MONGE ASSESSES TERM, NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

PA090259 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2257 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (DPA) -- Luis Alberto Monge (58), Costa Rica's social democratic president, began his last year in office today satisfied over having kept "the country at peace during the past 3 years."

At the start of his fourth and last year in office, Monge states that "we have waged a battle against the economic crisis while maintaining our democratic principles and improving the situation." Monge credited "the Costa Rican people for his greatest achievements during his past 3 years since Costa Ricans have stoically withstood the crisis, which is receding little by little." Since taking office 3 years ago on 8 May 1982, the Costa Rican president changed two-thirds of his cabinet. Therefore, the only original members of his first cabinet are: Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez; Health Minister Juan Jaramillo Antillon; Culture Minister Hernan Gonzalez Gutierrez; Industry, Energy, and Mines Minister Calixto Chaves Zamora; and Eudcation Minister Eugenio Rodriguez Vega.

Monge, who is a member of the National Liberation Party (PLN), which controls the majority of the 57 seats in the Legislative Assembly with 33 deputies, has experienced many problems with deputies from his own party and many projects, such as the bill on the democratization of the economy, have stalled in the Assembly. Monge feels that he has made his greatest achievements in the economic area because he reached an agreement with the creditor banks to readjust the country's $4 billion foreign debt plus two contingency agreements with the strict IMF. According to Monge, another achievement has been in the monetary sector where he stopped the anarchy that existed in the exchange rate of the dollar, stabilizing the market with monthly 25 cent increases in the exchange rate.

Regarding social matters, the president admits that there has not been much progress in the field of housing construction or the granting of land to the peasants (land reform), but he feels that wages have tripled in the past 3 years and have kept pace with the price of staples.

On this same issue, Monge noted that the 1982 inflation rate was 85 percent, while now it is 15 percent and is likely to remain stable. The president also claims to have achieved a victory in education since Costa Rica occupies first place in Latin America by making progress in education as well as in the health field.

Monge has received credit for not fighting with the political parties, except for the Costa Rican Communist Party. This accounts for the relative harmony in the political field during the past 3 years. He said that his expectations for his last year in office, which began today, are "optimistic without going to extremes."

On international issues, Monge's 3 years have been dramatized by the situation in Nicaragua which, during his term, has prompted Costa Rica to issue 68 protest notes over "Nicaragua's aggression against Costa Rican sovereignty," and has promoted Nicaragua to issue 36 protest notes over "acts of aggression committed from Costa Rica."

The Costa Rican president summarized relations with Nicaragua thusly:

1. Although Costa Rica does not agree with that country's Marxist-Leninist regime, it respects it and demands reciprocity from Nicaragua.

2. Costa Rica will maintain its neutrality in Nicaragua's domestic conflict.

3. Costa Rica cordially urges Nicaragua to strive to maintain total control over its territory, which is currently not the case.

4. Costa Rica will not allow its territory to be used to attack Nicaragua.

5. Costa Rica will appeal to the OAS if Nicaragua attacks it and the Costa Rican people will defend themselves.

On other international issues, the Monge government boasts here of having held a meeting of the EEC, the Contadora Group, and Central American foreign ministers on 28-29 September 1984, and maintaining excellent relations with all world countries. Monge reiterates his support for the Contadora Group's peace effort.

At the start of his fourth year, the Monge government noted the delicate situation arising from the arrival of a large number of refugees in the country. Costa Rica appeals to all of the other countries to help find a solution to this problem.

On domestic issues, there is a large confrontation between the two candidates for the presidency of the Republic: Oscar Arias (of the ruling PLN) and Rafael Angel Calderon (of the opposition Social Christian Unity Party, PUSC). Arias flies the banner of social democracy as the means to solve the country's problems, while Calderon believes that the PUSC must rule the country from 1986 to 1990. The elections, as is the case every 4 years, will be in February 1986 to elect a president and two vice presidents, as well as 57 deputies to the Legislative Assembly. The year before the elections has stirred intensive activities in a country where the two passions are politics and soccer.

Referring to his government plans, Monge stated: "We are putting the house in order for the new owner who will arrive next year."

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS GUERRILLAS ACCEPT PRIVATE TALKS

PA090223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] San Salvador, 8 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that the guerrillas have accepted holding private talks with the government prior to a third meeting of the dialogue for peace. Duarte told the news media that thus far neither has set a date or place for the talks.

The president said that the idea of holding private talks with the rebels is to search for mechanisms that could help solve the problems that arose following the Ayagualo meeting. After the second round of talks between the government and the FMLN-FDR on 30 November 1984 in Ayagualo canton, 17 km south of San Salvador, rebel Commander Facundo Guardado criticized the government in an unscheduled speech.

According to the Salvadoran president, the Catholic Church will act as mediator in the private talks with the rebels. Another objective of the private talks is to prevent everyone from issuing propaganda. The talks can take place at any moment as long as there is agreement on the date; however, thus far no date has been set, said Duarte. The president noted that as soon as the talks reach a positive level or an understanding is reached, then a decision will be made on the third round of talks in the framework of the dialogue initiated on 15 October of last year in the small town of La Palma, 83 km north of San Salvador.

According to President Duarte, both the private talks and the third dialogue meeting aimed at finding a political solution to the armed conflict the country has been enduring for the past 5 years will take place in El Salvador. The head of state condemned the "irrational attitude" of the guerrillas who are kidnapping municipal mayors in the country's eastern region. He noted that the mayors are unarmed people "who have remained in their towns and who are serving their townspeople."

The Armed Forces reported today that in the past few days the guerrillas have kidnapped 10 mayors in various parts of the eastern region. They noted that thus far this year the guerrillas have destroyed 32 mayoral offices. President Duarte also referred to the points agreed on by the Central American foreign ministers who met for 2 days in San Salvador. He emphasized the points dealing with security and defense in the framework of the Contadora document. He explained that the next step will be to discuss aspects related to ideological pluralism and strengthening democratic institutions in Central America in line with the Contadora effort.

TENORIO ON EEC, FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGS

PA080155 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio by reporter Rosy Castillo on 6 May at the Foreign Ministry in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Text] [Tenorio] Since yesterday we have been talking to the members of the EEC delegation -- one from Ireland, one from Italy, one from Luxembourg -- and two officials of the Italian Foreign Ministry. They arrived here after visiting the other Central American countries and the countries that form the Contadora Group. They are trying to find out how the Contadora peace effort is progressing and obtain information on the region's economic situation so that an economic cooperation agreement between the EEC and Central America can be implemented to try to solve the region's crisis. They also discussed plans to establish a source to which the Central American countries can go to obtain economic, technological, and commercial assistance.

We consider the objectives set forth by the EEC delegation as extremely important to El Salvador and the other countries in the region. This was a good opportunity to explain to EEC representatives our views, position, and the efforts we are making to maintain our stability, restore peace, and reactivate our economy with the aid of the EEC countries. We also told them that we appreciate the aid that the EEC has given us and also the assistance from other countries.

[Castillo] Foreign Minister Tenorio, can you tell us about the foreign ministers meeting in which, as you have said, you are going to discuss the Contadora effort? Can you tell us who will be present at tomorrow's meeting?

[Tenorio] Tomorrow, I will have the great honor of receiving the foreign ministers of three Central American countries. They are: Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica, Edgardo Paz Barnica of Honduras, and Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera of Guatamela. All three delegations will be accompanied by an advisory team. I can assure you that the meeting will be very interesting and productive. We are going to try to unify our views on the problems of the region's stability, peace, and tranquillity. We are very optimistic about reaching positive results on the issues that we are going to discuss and that we are going to present at the next Contadora meeting on 14 and 15 May in Panama City. I want to let our people know that we are working hard in defense of our views, our integrity, and our democratic-pluralistic system, and that there is nothing to be afraid of. We are living in a democratic system in which we are free to express our views. No one should have any doubt about our determination to defend the interests of the country and people. We are not going to violate the Constitution or disregard the Salvadoran people's legitimate rights. We think it is very important to tell the people that under no circumstances will we give up the mandate that they have given us because we are in power through their free will. We have a government freely elected by the people and also a legislative branch elected by the people. The people's will will always predominate and we will not do anything without the people's approval.

[Castillo] The fact that we have trade relations with Nicaragua has been criticized by some sectors. Is El Salvador going to take measures against Nicaragua similar to those taken by President Reagan?

[Tenorio] No decision has been made in that respect. We issued an official communique announcing that we may revise our trade relations. However, these are matters that must be serenely analyzed. Besides, we must realize that any measure taken against a sister country can also affect us. For the time being we must keep our industries running so they can yield benefits and profits for the local businessmen and the country. Therefore, we must carefully analyze all economic measures that can affect the region's economic activities.

D'AUBUISSON VIEWS ARENA'S POSITION IN ASSEMBLY

PA032127 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 85

[Interview with Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, by an unidentified reporter at the Legislative Assembly in San Salvador; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] What are your views regarding the political possibilities during this period when the government party has achieved a majority of the votes and the opposition has only a minority in the Legislative Assembly?

[D'Aubuisson] The official party, the government party, will now have to show us its real capability to boost the country's economy, resolve the large social problems we are facing, and achieve peace. Of course, they will have our support, the support of those who today are the opposition, in all matters related to the nation. Just because we are the opposition, political adversaries, does not mean that we will turn our backs. We are all Salvadorans, and we struggle for our homeland. Rest assured that any matter within our ideology and capability will be supported, despite the problem of raised voices.

For example, now that the Christian Democratic Party has a majority in the executive and legislative branches we will explain our positions whenever proposals are contrary to our ideologies or bad for the Salvadoran people. We will support definitely and determinedly all those actions or laws presented for the good of our people.

[Reporter] What would you do if you were deprived of your political immunity as a deputy?

[D'Aubuisson] That is a very interesting question. It is the first time this question has been asked. Something like this would have to be done legally; something like this cannot just be concocted. A hearing would have to be held following a charge or a formal order for my arrest. For example, I would have to be charged or arrested for tax evasion. There is nothing pending in any court. I do not know why you ask me this.

[Reporter] I also wanted to ask you about something that happened prior to the elections and which involved Hugo Barrera. There have been reports regarding the creation of a new political party led by Hugo Barrera called Free Fatherland. What can you tell us about this?

[D'Aubuisson] Hugo Barrera is a good friend and companero. However, he wishes to organize a party he can lead. Barrera was not nominated as a candidate for deputy by ARENA during its departmental assembly in San Salvador, and this hastened his decision to create a new party. That is up to him. We are all free, we live in a democratic system, and if he wishes to create a new party I wish him luck. This is not of great significance, nor does it affect ARENA. You saw the percentage we won during the elections. Our rank and file is aware of this, and they have an ideology and they have motivation. Many other parties were also affected during these past elections, so I do not see how Barrera will be able to establish a party that can defend itself from within.

[Reporter] Regarding peace in the country: Do you feel that the dialogue between the government and the guerrillas will offer the expected results?

[D'Aubuisson] I do not think that the mechanism being used will truly offer the expected results -- real internal peace. This has been a mechanism that has been used to create a good image abroad. We are willing to talk. However, there are two problems that will not be easily solved: power through talks and power through force. One of the two parties must give in, and this will be very difficult because after years of planning a takeover of power the rebels will not just give in. Just look at what has happened in Central America, first Nicaragua and now heading our way. Therefore, I believe that a dialogue, under these circumstances, would have no results. Some agreements may be reached, but I doubt that the rebels would put down their weapons and participate in [words indistinct]. It is a big problem. It is the problem that Colombia is experiencing -- just to give you an example.

ARENA MEMBER TO HEAD NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PA052202 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 May 85 p 3

[Text] "Individual freedom and equal opportunity" will be one of the main slogans of the new party Free Fatherland [Patria Libre], which will be led by politician and businessman Hugo Barrera, currently a member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA. He will formally announce his withdrawal from ARENA shortly, according to several future leaders of the new political party. According to information obtained and in accordance with an earlier report by this paper, Free Fatherland will have members from all social echelons.

According to one of its leaders, "it is not an ARENA splinter group but a regrouping of forces which do not want to lose their political objective." As reported, Barrera was removed from the ARENA Executive Committee and not proposed for any candidacy during the last elections.

Speaking to Major Roberto D'Aubuisson about "some of the differences" between him and Barrera with ARENA, D'Aubuisson said that "Hugo simply wanted great hegemony within the party but he had already told me about his plans. I hope he will be very lucky." D'Aubuisson denied that ARENA is splitting because of this situation. "On the contrary," he said, "now we must work even harder. I may not be able to attend the Assembly's sessions normally because I will have to work in the party."

Another source consulted about the emergence of Free Fatherland said that "this proves that the right is unstable and is splitting up. Although they claim that they are participating in politics, they want to do whatever best suits their own interests." However, a politician and member of the Free Fatherland leadership said: "The regrouping of these forces seeks to provide guarantees to those who were demoralized. We must not be described as either a leftist or rightist political force, but rather as a moderate force seeking to integrate all sectors on behalf of the fatherland."

Regarding this matter, at the last session of the Assembly, Deputy Barrera ended his address by telling the new deputies that "in the future, we expect a free fatherland for the benefit of the Salvadoran people." Commenting on the statement, the Legislative Assembly president said: "Companero Barrera is already announcing a new party, Free Fatherland. We wish him good luck."

It has been learned that Free Fatherland is tentatively scheduled to be organized on 10 May, Mother's Day, after which its creation will be publicly announced. There will reportedly be abundant information on this new movement in the next few days.

GUERRILLAS ABDUCT MAYORS, BURN OFFICES

Kidnap Two Mayors-Elect

PA030048 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Two mayors-elect have been kidnapped by the guerrillas. One is from San Simon, Morazan, and the other is from San Jorge, San Miguel. The mayor-elect of San Simon is Antonio Hernandez Luna, who was going to be sworn in yesterday. According to military reports, the guerrillas entered that town at dawn, set fire to the mayor's building, stole food, and kidnapped many peasants, including the elected official whose political affiliation has not been reported yet. The mayor-elect of San Jorge is Mauricio Valenzuela, 35, who belongs to the Christian Democratic Party.

Kill Mayor of San Jorge

PA061435 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 May 85 pp 4, 52

[Excerpts] San Miguel -- Professor Edgar Mauricio Valenzuela, the new 35-year-old mayor of San Jorge in this department, has been kidnapped by terrorists and slain in front of a Lutheran church in El Mogote canton, not far from San Jorge. Valenzuela was nominated by the Christian Democratic Party; he was kidnapped by a terrorist group a few days before his installation and later released under the threat that "should he take over, he would be killed." Apparently, he either did not take the threats seriously or actually defied them.

The mayoral office had been vacant since last January when the Nationalist Republic Alliance Mayor Mrs Graciela Palma was murdered by the same groups operating in that area, where there is no military authority. Valenzuela took over on 1 May in a simple ceremony attended only by his closest friends and relatives. Following the ceremony Valenzuela returned home. Apparently there were leftist group members among area residents who "kept a close eye on him."

On 2 May Valenzuela's relatives were told that his body had been found face down with two shots that had destroyed his skull. Some unkempt individuals strolling about San Jorge said that Valenzuela was executed because he disobyed orders of terrorist group leaders.

Kidnap San Rafael Oriente Mayor

PA071506 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] San Miguel -- Complying with the threat that they will not allow a single mayor from any party in occupied territories, guerrillas have kidnapped Lorenzo Arevalo Diaz, the 38-year-old mayor of San Rafael Oriente. Simultaneously, it was said, the rebels completely destroyed the mayor's office in that town. A military sources indicated that guerrilla groups surrounded San Rafael Oriente early in the morning to make sure that there were no troops there. Then they occupied the town and, at mid-morning, began to destroy the mayor's office, all its equipment and files. Meanwhile, another group gathered buses, other vehicles, workers, and local inhabitants and took them to the main plaza where the rebels' commander held a rally. Other guerrillas went to get the mayor, removed him from his home, and took him with them. Third Infantry Brigade troops arrived later, and heavy fighting ensued. They fought street by street, and at 1500 the Army expelled the rebels from the town.

Kidnap Mayor of Alegria

PA080334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Jose Dimas Castillo Argueta, mayor of Alegria, Usulutan Department, was kidnapped early this morning by a group of guerrillas. The mayor's office was also burned for the second time this year. The first time the office was burned was a few days before the municipal elections. Castillo Argueta, 37, is a member of the Christian Democratic Party. The guerrillas continue kidnapping one mayor every night, as they promised they would.

RADIO VENCEREMOS EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PA061458 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Radio Venceremos sends a fraternal and revolutionary greeting to the Nicaraguan people at a time when the modern Hitler, whose planes and cannons kill women and children throughout the world, and warmonger Ronald Reagan is launching new attacks on Nicaragua through an immoral blackmail called an economic embargo. Nicaraguan brothers, the Salvadoran people are on your side at this hour of courage and dignity. We know that the Nicaraguan people will not take a single step backward in the defense of their achievements. We know that you will defend the right to education, health, the glorious results of the literacy campaign, and the agrarian reform which gave land to the peasants. In sum, we know that you, Nicaraguan brothers, will defend with honor your liberty and independence.

Nicaraguan brothers, with Sandino you expelled the Yankee Marines. You with your vanguard the FSLN, defeated the gringos' Somozist project.

You will again defeat the Somozist beasts and all the aggressions orchestrated by the new crime boss Ronald Reagan. Neither mercenary bands nor economic embargoes will diminish the will of the Central American peoples, their will to be free and independent. We will win!

GUATEMALA

ASSEMBLY APPROVES 274 ARTICLES OF CONSTITUTION

PA012007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala's Constituent Assembly has approved 274 articles of the new constitution, leaving pending the review of the drafting and approval of the electoral and habeas corpus laws, which will conclude its mission. The creation of the post of attorney general for human rights and the court for constitutionality pleas were the last topics discussed last night by the 88 deputies who were elected for this purpose on 1 July 1984.

The review of certain articles already approved and of others which are temporary is still pending. The two specific laws are drafted and ready to be approved or changed by the Assembly plenum. Ramiro de Leon Carpio, president of the Assembly, noted that the approval of the final 14 articles last night ended a long but successful task.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION PROPOSES DRAFT LAWS

PA302158 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Crusade Against Corruption has issued its first document, containing two draft constitutional articles that, by imposing institutional controls on the heads of state and the presidents of the National Constituent Assembly, oversee the government's discretional powers.

Tonight, "Here's the World" newscast presents this interesting and important initiatives: the Crusade Against Corruption, which its promoters have nicknamed CUCO [play on acronym, which means bogey man in Spanish]. We hope that all honest, hardworking, and respectable Guatemalans will support it.

The CUCO is being promoted by three institutions that enjoy growing prestige in the Guatemalan community. The New Right, already recognized as the country's most valuable asset, is a determining factor in Guatemala's quest to survive despite the destructive efforts by groups, organizations, and individuals who promote hate, arrogance, terrorism, corruption, and disrespect for the most basic principles of peaceful coexistence, jeopardizing the very existence of the Republic as a free, just, and progressive nation.

The New Right proposes this crusade against corruption, confident that if will enjoy full and enthusiastic popular support, and hoping that it will win the support of political leaders, government officials, businessmen, intellectuals, and other leaders who recognize that the time for words is past and that it is time to take action.

Since its foundation, the National Economic Research Center [CIEN], in its capacity as an academic and scientific organization, has conducted numerous studies to propitiate a better understanding of Guatemala's economic situation and its social and political implications. The CIEN is currently the most dynamic and respected private economic research organization. Economic leaders and national organizations use its findings for decisionmaking purposes and as sources of consultation and guidance.

The CIEN supports this great crusade against corruption, confident that its intellectual contribution of strict methodology, rigorous theory, and concrete aims, will be the firm foundation on which the Guatemalan people will learn to successfully deal with the ignorance and immorality that have characterized many Guatemalan leaders, who are responsible for the grave crisis that Guatemala is experiencing.

The CUCO's first document, two draft constitutional articles that impose institutional controls on the government's discretional power -- including that of the heads of state and the presidents of the National Constituent Assembly -- was submitted to Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores on Friday. It was delivered to him by "Here's the World" newscast reporters Oscar Masaya and Hector Ramirez.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] We take the opportunity to present you with a copy of the first document by the CUCO, which our newscast has begun to promote.

[Mejia Victores] Thank you very much. This is undoubtedly another important contribution that we will hold in high esteem. We will try to publicize it at all our government offices so that we may follow a line of honesty, which is perhaps the factor that we need to maintain and achieve the country's economic stability. [end recording]

HONDURAS

U.S. AMBASSADOR ACCUSED OF PROMOTING DEATH SQUADS

PA081533 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The Honduran Human Rights Commission has accused U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte of being a promoter of the death squads and has asked the Honduran Government to expel him from the country. During a press conference, Ramon Custodio, president of the Honduran Human Rights Commission, said that the embassy and the CIA were involved in the disappearance of 147 Hondurans.

During the press conference, Custodio, who was accompanied by (Zenaida Velasquez), president of the committee of relatives of missing persons, said that aside from the 147 political missing persons, there are hundreds of tortured, murdered and political prisoners. He also alleged involvement of the paramilitary groups, so-called death squads formed by former Nicaraguan National Guard officers during the rule of Anastasio Somoza, in these activities, giving the name of Colonel (Ricardo Lei) as an example.

According to Custodio, the formation and training of these antiterrorist groups, or death squads, was part of a joint operation of the U.S. Department of Defense and the CIA and . . the training was done in Honduras by six Green Berets. Custodio also blamed the U.S. Government for the existence of the Somozist bands in Honduras, adding that these could have ties with the rebels fighting against the Nicaraguan Government. Custodio added that the headquarters for the death squads was in (La Venta), approximately 30 km south of Tegucigalpa, and that the town was constantly being visited by U.S. Embassy personnel. Therefore the embassy cannot deny its participation in the disappearance of 147 persons, Custodio said.

Custodio said that his organization is drafting a plan to demand that the Honduran Government expel Negroponte for his part in these crimes.

PAZ BARNICA ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING, EMBARGO

PA071749 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has said that the diplomatic passports of relatives of the president of the National Congress have not been confiscated. He also referred to the meeting of Central American foreign ministers scheduled to take place today in the Salvadoran capital.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] I read in the newspaper that Efrain Bu Giron, president of the National Congress, had said that the passports of his son-in-law (Gustavo Pellecier), who holds a consular diplomatic position in Japan, and his daughter had been confiscated. When I read that Bu Giron had made these statements I called him from the United States, and we discussed the issue at length. Regardless of whether there was any discussion of the matter, Bu Giron told me that the passports had not been confiscated from (Pellecier) or his wife. However, he said that he knew instructions has been given in this regard. I told him that since (Gustavo Pellecier) had left his post, he would have to turn in the diplomatic passports he legally used as an official of the Honduran Government upon returning to Honduras. The passports are a right due all diplomatic officials [passage indistinct]. The president of the National Congress, who -- according to the press -- made the statement, told me on the telephone that the passports had not been confiscated. Tomorrow I leave for San Salvador, as I announced on Saturday, to participate in a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, which was called jointly by the Salvadoran and Costa Rican foreign ministers. Those meeting will be [words indistinct] Tegucigalpa, the Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera, with whom I will also discuss matters. The first point on the agenda is the current situation of the [word indistinct] level negotiations and the Contadora Group's peace efforts for Central America. Also mentioned -- I read in a cable from Costa Rica based upon statements made by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez -- are the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua and other issues that will be brought out by the foreign ministers. I am going to meet with the advisers who will accompany me tomorrow to plan Honduras' participation in this meeting.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Secretary, what do you have to say about the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua?

[Paz Barnica] It is a very important measure, and Honduras supports any measure aimed at democratization in Nicaragua, Central America, or any other country. We must now analyze whether this measure is aimed at democratization or not, if it is only an element of pressure, if it is accompanied by other elements of pressure, or if -- on the contrary -- it will bring about a greater radicalization of the Nicaraguan Government and greater military identification with the Soviet bloc. These are aspects that must be analyzed.

[Reporter] Does Honduras intend to break trade relations with Nicaragua, Mr Foreign Secretary?

[Paz Barnica] We are not thinking about that for the time being. On the other hand, trade relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, as the finance secretary reported last week and as I mentioned in Washington, are at a very low level. Diplomatic relations, however, are normal. There are the high and low points that occur [passage indistinct].

UN ENVOY SAYS SECURITY COUNCIL TO REJECT EMBARGO

PA081344 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement has expressed its rejection of the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua.

In statements for "Extra" newscast, Nicaragua's UN Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora gives us more details in this exclusive interview.

[Begin recording] Once again the Nonaligned Movement has demonstrated its militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and Government, strongly condemning the coersive economic measures adopted against our country, stating that these new acts of economic and political coersion, along with military actions, must be viewed within the context of a broad destabilization plan aimed at toppling our government and endangering regional peace.

The bureau also reiterated its solidarity with the Contadora Group, recognizing the group's efforts. It also urged them to analyze the regional situation in the region in depth and accelerate efforts to find a politically negotiated solution to the problem. The bureau also asked the United States and Nicaragua to resume immediately bilateral talks geared toward an agreement based on mutual respect and the right to self-determination. [end recording]

Chamorro Mora also announced that the UN Security Council will meet this afternoon as requested by the Nicaraguan Government, because it considers the U.S. trade embargo a danger to peace and security on the continent.

[Begin recording] There are other measures that we intend to develop, which we are developing. Basically, they refer to the request we have made for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council, where we will again make a broad report on the juridical, legal, and moral aspects of the U.S. actions, which violate not only the UN and OAS Charters but the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and those of the Bilateral Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which has been in effect for approximately 20 years. As a result of this call for a meeting, on Thursday and Friday there will be a debate in which several countries belonging to the council, countries of the region, and countries representing the Nonaligned Movement will express their views regarding the U.S. Government measures, and we are totally sure that they will express condemnation and rejection of these arbitrary and unilateral measures. [end recording]

INAA MINISTER ON EFFECTS OF U.S. MEASURES

PA071546 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Water and Sewage Institute [INAA] Minister Otoniel Arguello has told this station that the embargo imposed by the Reagan administration affects 100 percent of INAA production and projects. He said that the machinery used to provide potable water service is U.S.-made. He said that despite the existing blockage, which has been augmented with the Reagan decision, Nicaragua has continued to receive aid from friendly countries such as Mexico, Brazil, Canada, and others, which have supplied machinery, spare parts, and so forth.

Arguello said that in view of the need to use every single spare part innovative workers will pay a very important role during this blockade. He added that strict austerity will go into effect immediately. This austerity will involve energy, fuel, and water conservation. He said that wasting water is (?dangerous) because of the blockage Nicaragua is enduring.

[Begin recording] [Arguello] This will affect INAA projects. We have already analyzed it, and we have established certain specific facts in regard to the [words indistinct] blockade on INAA. First and most important, it will affect the organization's production. [passage indistinct] They are U.S.-made. In other words, we depend on U.S. technology. However, we had established contact with the subsidiaries of these companies. Practically all of them have subsidiary companies abroad -- in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Italy, and Canada. And with them, though slowly, we established contact especially to (?ask for) credit lines [passage indistinct].

In other words, we have made some progress in that regard. But, logically, the U.S. blockade prompts us to speed up this process and see how we can meet all our needs. On the other hand, regarding pipes, valves, and other accessories, the dependency is less when it comes to the U.S. market. Fortunately, we have been getting these supplies from Colombia and France. Logically, there are certain accessories that have to be obtained in the United States, but to a lesser degree.

Regarding computer equipment, we can get all this from affiliates in other countries, although they are U.S.-made. As to the projects, we [word indistinct] many countries of the world, including the United States, usually with foreign financing [words indistinct] will affect us anyway because we are going to have to turn completely to the markets of other countries.

[Reporter] Well, in the face of this embargo and in view of our situation, needing such a vital liquid that has no replacement, we must recall that friendly countries can help us with many things, material and products, but we must find our own water [words indistinct]. Thus, our constant calls especially at this time, to not waste water are valid. It is good to use water but not to waste it. There are people who, despite the fact that it raining, insist on watering their lawns and washing the outside of their houses with hoses. This is a very serious offense, in view of the embargo that is practically a crime against our people. If we use water wisely we will not go without, especially during these moments. [end recording]

U.S. EMBARGO 'CAN PARALYZE' OIL REFINERY

PA080349 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The U.S. trade embargo can paralyze the refinery because it depends on U.S. technology, Nicaraguan Petroleum [Petronic] Director (Otto Shaffer) reported. He said that although the United States is not a traditional supplier of oil and its by-products, the embargo will affect the refinery because it is totally dependent on U.S. technology.

[Begin recording] We cannot rule out an eventual paralyzation of the refinery caused by the shortage of spare parts or problems in obtaining them. [end recording]

The Petronic director said that the refinery processes 100 percent of the crude and 70 percent of the oil and oil by-products that the country consumes. He said that import alternatives are already being sought.

[Begin recording] We must step up efforts to import clean products, meaning ready-to-use fuel. [end recording]

Lubricants and greases will also be affected by the embargo in view of the fact that $12.5 million worth of these products are imported.

[Begin recording] We must find ways to deal with sudden paralyzation of operations caused by technical reasons or a lack of spare parts so that productions can continue. We do not foresee imminent problems at the refinery. [end recording]

FRANCE PREPARES TO RECEIVE DANIEL ORTEGA

PA072159 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, will be received in Paris within the next few days, French Foreign Minister Ronald Dumas announced today in Paris. Dumas made the announcement before the National Assembly and explained that on the occasion of the Nicaraguan president's visit, France will again emphasize its solidarity and cooperation with the Nicaraguan people.

Dumas added that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has not received the support he expected from his European partners on the Nicaraguan problem, and pointed out that the Central American problem must be solved through a political not a military solution, and there must be no economic pressures.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S. TRADE EMBARGO, POLICY

LD072231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 7 May 85

[From "10 Minutes of Politics" program, narrated by Jozsef Meruk -- recorded]

[Text] [Meruk] Nicaragua is going through its most difficult period since 1979. The continuing counterrevolutionary actions are now being supplemented by the economic embargo. Could you tell me something about how the country's population regards these difficult moments?

[Ortega in Spanish, Hungarian translation superimposed] The Nicaraguan people endure the situation with great stamina and calm, bearing witness to its revolutionary consciousness. We have already made significant achievements on the military front. We have again thrown the main units of the mercenary forces back to Honduras, where their camps can be found. The sharpest battles are currently taking place in the border region of Nicaragua and Honduras, because that is where the mercenary units try to infiltrate most frequently. We are not in conflict with mere counterrevolutionary gangs but with an entire counterrevolutionary army organized, maintained, trained and directed by the U.S. Our internal situation is burdened with tensions, both in the economic and in the social sense. All this is the consequence of the aggression directed against the Nicaraguan people. The most important and greatest price being paid by the Nicaraguan people these days is the sacrifice of my compatriots. Our compatriots die day after day -- workers, technocrats, members of the intelligentsia, working people, peasants, young people, women, old people and even children. The terrorist actions initiated by the government of the U.S. and implemented by the CIA have cut an unhealable wound in our country, because our country has a small population and the number of victims is great. The war has been waged for just over 4 years now. Reagan started it after he became leader of the United States.

[Meruk] The political statements of the Sandinist Front are well known. There are, however, other political forces in existence in Nicaragua. Could you tell me something about these, how they are behaving, and what they think about the internal processes currently taking place in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] The Sandinist Front and the revolutionary government have always tried to create national unity. They strive to mobilize the population for defense, the defense of independence and self-determination, to unite all the social and political forces of society. I must add, however, that there are certain right-wing strata in society and groups which profess to have revolutionary ideas, such as the ultra-left, and these forces now hold the same opinion concerning the revolution. They have thus become the internal political tool supporting the political and ideological subversive activities of the imperialist aggression. I must add that some of these right-wing groups have become blatant tools of the CIA; that is where they receive their instructions. With every step they take they carry out the plan which supports with terrorist actions the creation of an internal front. And all this is done at the inspiration of the North American government. The more aggressive imperialism becomes, the more urgent it becomes for the Nicaraguan people, for the revolutionary government and the Sandinist Front to force these groups to make the final decision.

We are not talking about making these social strata followers of Sandinist ideals, but we are saying that these strata should respect, at least to a minimal extent, national dignity and patriotic sentiment, the defense of the interests of citizens, and self-determination. This is all we expect from them. If this does not happen, if someone, even in these circumstances, remains on the side of the enemy he will have to face all the expected consequences.

[Meruk] In Managua employees of the U.S. Embassy said that the embargo was introduced because Daniel Ortega visited Moscow. What do you say to this allegation?

[Ortega] The American utterances are nothing but excuses. Nicaragua is not allied to the United States and it does not have to ask for permission from the North American government, from President Reagan or Congress establishing relations with any countries and when Nicaragua's president should make trips. All this is nothing but a political trick, an excess of power. It is quite an absurd statement which could even be regarded as ridculous if the situation were not so serious.

[Meruk] After the Falklands war and then after the invasion of Grenada a spirit of community was noticeably strengthened in Latin America. Do you feel this in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Latin America has demonstrated a steadfast attitude, being fully aware of the fact that this was a matter of independence, self-determination, and a communal spirit in Latin America, all of which have strengthened in the past few years. Thus Latin America rejects the measures taken by the United States against Nicaragua. The voices that joined the imperialist aggression are very isolated indeed in Latin America. To our knowledge, only the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador did this when they made statements supporting the embargo. These governments are in reality mere tools of imperialist policies. Honduras is occupied by the United States, and El Salvador is also under its close inspection in the military field. The countries of Latin America cooperate with Nicaragua just as do the countries of Europe, of the socialist community and the Arab countries, Iran and countries in other parts of the world, for example, Canada and also Australia. The international public gives very important support to the Nicaraguan people. We are certain that in these circumstances it can give the appropriate reply to the blockade policy. The measures taken by the United States will not worsen the serious situation the people of Nicaragua are in already, in material and economic terms.

[Meruk] Was the embargo in your opinion a tactical or a strategic measure?

[Ortega] The United States is implementing a carefully thought out policy. In the 4 years of the Republican administration one action follows another. The announcement of the embargo was one of the most important steps in the imperialist policy. Its aim is to isolate economically, to weaken Nicaragua with the aggression of mercenaries, and finally to create by political isolation an opportunity for deploying U.S. forces. The U.S. Government takes all these measures despite the fact that the international public rejects its aggressive behavior and regards it as an adventurous policy.

[Meruk] Did you enjoy yourself in Hungary? How do you evaluate your experiences here?

[Ortega] This was our second visit to Hungary and I can affirm that during the years of our revolution relations between our respective countries, peoples, and parties have developed.

It is natural that relations should be as they are between two friendly countries, two fraternal peoples, between two peoples who have common interests and common goals. We met leaders of the Hungarian Party and state on several occasions, with Comrades Losonczi and Nemeth. We exchanged views about the internal situation of our respective countries, about the international situation, about bilateral relations and the possibilities for their expansion. We are satisfied with the outcome of these meetings. We had the opportunity to delve into certain issues of common interest, and we sketched out the main directions of cooperation. In these difficult moments of the Nicaraguan revolution Hungary offers a sympathetic hand despite the fact that she has her own economic difficulties. This is a friendly and revolutionary gesture and this is why we are very pleased. On both occasions we received a warm welcome from leaders of the Hungarian people and we could feel the Hungarian people's compassion.

OPPOSITION LEADER RAPS ORTEGA MOSCOW TRIP

PA032222 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] "Mr Ortega's visit to the USSR and the socialist countries at this time of international crisis is a rash, irresponsible act," Erick Ramirez, first vice president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] stated today. He said: "The visit, conducted immediately after the U.S. Congress discussed and voted on the controversial package of aid to the contras, will embolden the position of the hawks at the Congress, in detriment to the position of the congressmen who took the Sandinists' word as good, in the sense that they would enact democratic measures if the Congress voted down Reagan's plan for $14 million for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN].

"Instead of keeping his word, Ortega raced to Moscow and the socialist bloc immediately after the U.S. Congress vote, coinciding with the ratification of the Warsaw Pact. His move will not go unnoticed by U.S. foreign policy strategists. In other words, [Ortega's visit] confirms the unequivocal alignment of Nicaragua with the countries behind the Iron Curtain," Ramirez asserted.

The repercussions of the action have already begun, in the form of the U.S. Senate's unanimous approval of a resolution condemning Ortega's visit. It must be recalled that earlier the Senate approved the aid to the contras by a very narrow margin. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who voted against the $14 million have criticized Ortega's tour, claiming that he has broken his word in the sense that he would adopt democratic measures as soon as the aid to the contras was rejected.

The FSLN is responsible for the change of opinion of various U.S. political circles, who are becoming increasingly convinced that the Sandinist regime must be pressured or removed by force. The FSLN is prompting U.S. political leaders to a consensus that is unfavorable to Nicaragua. In turn, the Sandinists will react by placing all the country's resources at the service of war and defense, while the possibility of achieving the democratization, which the sectors in Nicaragua who oppose the war are demanding, will recede.

BAYARDO ARCE MEETS 2 VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA061908 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Democratic Congressmen George Miller of California and David Bonior of Michigan have met with Commander Bayardo Arce at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

This is the fourth time they have visited Nicaragua. They are firm opponents of President Reagan's embargo policy. These Democratic congressmen voted against the $14 million that the U.S. Administration requested for the counterrevolutionaries. The delegation has been in Nicaragua since 3 May and will meet with revolutionary government officials. This afternoon they also met with Acting President Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

BANANAS EXPORTED TO EUROPE 'CHALLENGE EMBARGO'

PA071600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A first shipment of approximately 70,000 crates of high-quality bananas left for Europe early this morning, challenging the economic blockade that U.S. imperialism has imposed on us and demonstrating that our products are well received on the international market.

Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, said that placing the fruit on the European market constitutes an important victory against the trade embargo ordered by the U.S. Government to destabilize and weaken Nicaragua's economy. He indicated that the European market offers advantages to Nicaragua because it will afford us greater profits than those obtained by shipping to the United States. He explained that Nicaragua has made sample shipments to Europe prior to this one, indicating that these operations are more complex because they require special cutting and preservation techniques. Commander Wheelock said that the revolutionary government is negotiating placement of other export products on the European market.

Commander Wheelock also reported that the revolutionary government will begin a round of talks with farmers and other sectors of society to address and find solutions to the problems that will emerge as a result of the economic blockade imposed on Nicaragua by the U.S. Government. Wheelock emphasized that private businessmen will be the most affected by the trade embargo. He said that the economic blockade is a sharp blow to the country's economy but indicated that alternatives, such as importing agricultural machinery from the socialist bloc, France, and Brazil, are being considered as ways of solving the problem.

MONDRAGON RETURNS FROM HONDURAS, ACCEPTS AMNESTY

PA071828 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] More than 80 percent of the contras are former members of the National Guard, said Efren Mondragon, a deserter from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN]. Mondragon reported on the FDN's Radio 15 September's presence in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, upon his arrival at the Sandino airport. He said that more than 80 percent of the FDN forces were former Somozist guards, mentioning that all of the chiefs of the regional commandos were officers or members of the Somozist guards.

The former FDN member explained that revolutionary station Radio 15 September had been in Cerro de Jule but was later transferred to Valle de Angeles, adding that the station has three mobile relay stations in Las Vegas, San Marcos de Colon, and on the border with Buatemala.

Mondragon has accepted the revolutionary government's amnesty decree, stating that he plans to work in the country.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES LAW ON FOREIGN LEASE CONTRACTS

PA011645 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] The law that will regulate real estate lease contracts to a foreign state, diplomatic mission, international organization, or a foreign concern was approved at yesterday's regular Assembly session. This law establishes that the lessee must pay the lessor in U.S. dollars through the Housing and Human Settlements Ministry. This ministry will in turn send the funds to the Nicaraguan Central Bank to convert them into local currency at the exchange rate established by the bank's board of directors. The law will also regulate lease contracts when the lessee is a Nicaraguan who is an official or employee of the entities or organizations who pay him or give him any compensation in foreign currency.

One article of the law states that to face the difficult economic situation in our country, the revolutionary government has taken several measures to reorganize the economy, channeling the foreign currency resources that enter the country into priority sectors.

LA PRENSA ENCOUNTERS CENSORSHIP PROBLEMS

PA070433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0333 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Managua, 6 May (ACAN-EFE) -- This capital's opposition newspaper LA PRENSA did not circulate today for the sixth time this year due to censorship problems. Sources close to the newspaper told ACAN-EFE that the Interior Ministry banned 80 percent of the bront-page material. It also prohibited the publication of some commentaries on the editorial page, as well as filler material, the sources added.

One of the items on the front-page banned by the government referred to statements by private cotton producers and contained a caricature of President Daniel Ortega. A LA PRENSA editor said that the Interior Ministry even banned the publication of letters from the readers and for these reasons the daily's editorial council decided not to circulate today's edition.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO BE ALLOWED TV, RADIO TIME

PA041603 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The political parites represented at the National Assembly will be allowed 3-and-1/2-minute time slots on television and 60 minutes on the government station Voice of Nicaragua to air their views on (?parliamentary issues). Subcommander Rafael Soliz, secretary of the National Assembly, and FSLN representative on the special committee on the political party summit agreements, made this announcement last night at the end of a National Assembly meeting.

At the summit held between 5 and 20 October 1984 by the seven parties that participated in last year's elections, it was agreed that the revolution's democratic institutionalization would continue including the use of newspapers for campaign purposes, freedom of press, freedom of expression, freedom of organization, preventing agitation, and labor organizations.

Subcommander Soliz reported that the special committee is working so that these agreements will be fulfilled and added that the use of the media will be effective as of next week.

The commission has also discussed the amount of usage by each of the parties of the state media, television and Voice of Nicaragua in their campaigns, a point on which there is no consensus because the representatives also want to use the newspapers. Due to the trade embargo decreed by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua, we must adopt measures of austerity in public spending, especially those expenses generated by the media, Soliz said. He asked the parties to be aware of the serious situation created by the U.S. embargo on Nicaragua, beginning with the shortage of foreign currency. We are interested in fulfilling the summit agreements, but we must seek a way to make adjustments that will allow a rational fulfillment of these agreements, in keeping with the new situation the country is facing, the secretary of the National Assembly said.

COMMISSION TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHED

PA302116 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday a commission made up of members of political parties represented at the National Assembly, was established to draft a constitution for the country. The commission is headed by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez. Other members are: Subcommander Rafael Solis; (Flor de Maria Monterrey); Dr Danilo Aguirre Solis; Natan Sevilla; (Benigna Mendiola); Dr Humberto Solis Barker; Sixto Ulloa, (Juan Tijerin); Subcommander Serafin Garcia; and Rafael Mairena, of the FSLN; Dr Eduardo Molina and Dr Clemente Guido, of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua; Mauricio Diaz and Luis Humberto Guzman, of the Popular Social Christian Party; Dr Juan Manuel Gutierrez and Eduardo Coronado, of the Independent Liberal Party; Allan Zambrana, of the Communist Party of Nicaragua; and Isidro Tellez, of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party.

CONTRA LEADER ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S. AID GRANT

PA051326 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The U.S. Congress could vote next week on a new bill presented by President Reagan which would grant aid to Nicaraguan rebels. Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan resistance, told "Impact" newscast that the impact of Ortega's visit to Soviet bloc countries is so great that a new bill to aid the contras would easily be approved by Congress. When asked about the options of aid for the rebel groups, the opposition leader said:

[Begin recording] In reality, there are two motions in Congress. One of them pertains to $14 million for the present fiscal year which ends on 30 September, and another to $28 million, which would be included in the budget of fiscal year 1986, which begins on 1 October. With these two bills being studied by the U.S. Congress, we would be speaking of a figure that would allow the Nicaraguan democrats, the groups in arms, the Nicaraguan rebels, to play a more adequate role. If it is true that what matters more than the $14 million itself is the support that the United States, leader of the free world, gives the other democratic countries of the world and the Nicaraguans themselves, then it is also true that the effectiveness of the struggle is directly linked to the aid received.

There are more than enough Nicaraguans. There are thousands of Nicaraguans. We see them in Nicaragua, we see them traveling all over Central America, looking for weapons for the more than sufficient number of bases. What we need are weapons and equipment to be able, not, as God knows, to carry out a total and final war, but to exert enough pressure to topple the government and achieve an understanding that would prevent bloodshed, destruction, death, and sacrifice. The Nicaraguan people have been so generous during the years of struggle against the former dictatorship and the present tyranny. [end recording]

PSC CHAIRMAN JARQUIN REPORTS 1 MAY REPRESSION

PA040430 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 May 85

["Impact Interviews Today's Personality" program]

[Text] Today's personality is the president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC], Agustin Jarquin. When we asked him what happened on 1 May in front of the El Calvario Church in Managua, the political leader said:

[Begin recording] The Confederation for Trade Union Unity [CUS] and the Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN] planned a mass in order to commemorate Labor Day. The mass was officiated by His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, and after the mass the trade unions were planning to march to the place where CUS Secretary General Luis Medrano Flores was murdered by the Somoza dictatorship in 1979. When the peaceful demonstration was about to begin it was practically trampled by the Sandinist police, who prevented the Nicaraguan workers and people in general from carrying out a civic, autonomous, independent, and free demonstration. The mass was held at El Calvario Church, which is called the church of the market vendors since it is close to the market. The police were armed with Soviet-made AK rifles and prevented the workers from marching. Some people were beaten. In other words, the workers' demonstration was repressed. [end recording]

Mr Jarquin himself was a victim of the violence of the Sandinist police who attacked the demonstrators. Other PSC leaders were victims of the regime's repression which is reportedly led by a Chilean, Lt (Guillermo Vallecillo). Mr Jarquin also said that this is the first time the Sandinist regime, through the police, has attacked the opposition. On previous occasions the regime has used the notorious divine hordes to repress the people.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR NOTED

Soviet Message

FL081934 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of relations between the USSR and Cuba.

The text of the message points out the importance of the reciprocal ties between the two peoples, saying they were possible thanks to the triumph of the Cuban revolution and the unchanging solidarity of Soviet and Cuban workers in the struggle for common ideals. Another part of the document says the USSR and Cuba carry out together and with other socialist countries an active struggle to end the arms race and the threat of a nuclear holocaust, and to achieve peace and social progress.

Finally, the message expresses the conviction that the fraternal friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the USSR and Cuba will be strengthened in the future for the good of the two countries and in the interest of international peace and security.

Station Commentary

FL081502 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 May 85

[Radio Rebelde station commentary]

[Text] Today, we commemorate an important and fruitful event: the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. We say fruitful because on many occasions during this quarter of a century, the strong ties of brotherhood and solidarity between the two countries' peoples, parties, and governments have been demonstrated.

From the earliest times, when aid was fundamental to the triumph of the revolutionary cause, Cuba received solid and unselfish support from the Soviet Union in all fields -- military, economic, political, and moral -- in the face of U.S. aggression.

On this date, we commemorate the first example of Soviet cooperation with our process, which occurred even before the reestablishment of diplomatic relations. It was the signing of a trade agreement in which the USSR agreed to buy 1 million tons of Cuban sugar annually during that 5-year period and offered us a 100 million-peso credit, which would come due in 12 years. From that time on, dozens of new and more important agreements have been signed, allowing the sustained and secure development of the Cuban economy, while the people's standard of living improved. Remarkable also is the agreement signed at the recent CEMA meeting, which takes into consideration all industrial development planned through the year 2000.

While other underdeveloped countries are overwhelmed by the unpayable foreign debt and losing all hope for the future, Cuba's future looks bright, thanks to the efforts of its people and to its new-style relations with the Soviet Union.

On this date, we reiterate the words of our commander in chief, who said: Relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba will go down in history as a model of truly fraternal, truly internationalist, and truly revolutionary relations.

FIDEL CASTRO ACCEPTS EMULATION PLEDGES

FL260300 [Editorial Report] Havana Televsion Service in Spanish at 0002 GMT on 26 April carries recorded coverage of a ceremony held minutes earlier at which pledges of the special emulation to be held in salute to the third party congress were presented to Fidel Castro. The ceremony was held at the Palace of the Revolution in Havana.

The opening shot shows Fidel Castro standing to one side of a large room, Roberto Veiga on a podium preparing to speak, and party and military authorities arranged in a semicircle on the side of the room opposite Fidel Castro.

Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], begins to speak at 0003 GMT. He greets the assembly and says: "As has become traditional, today we present to Comrade Fidel Castro the pledges that our workers, peasants, students, FAR and Ministry of the Interior combatants, men and women, youth and children, the entire revolutionary people have made in salute to the third party congress." He cites the names of the organizations whose pledges are to be presented, saying: "They have established these goals which summarize the willingness, enthusiasm, and the spirit of work with which all our people are preparing to receive the most important and lofty event in the political life of our homeland." He says each organization proposes to "strengthen its emulative effort during the present year and struggle so its national and provincial organs will merit the highest prize granted by our Politburo: the third party congress banner."

He says the planning of the special emulation is based on production and defense considerations and is in repsonse to the commander in chief's call to wage a people's economic war and to continue with military, organizational, ideological, and moral preparations "to preserve our homeland for a future of peace and contribute so there will be peace for all the world's countries." He calls upon the people to raise efficiency and conserve more; to decrease costs; to make better use of resources; to raise the quality of education, public health, and services in general; and to make all enterprises profitable.

He expresses a hope for faster development and for the strengthening of the "fraternal and indestructible cooperative relations that join us to the USSR and other countries of the socialist community." He cites the present economic crisis of the underdeveloped nations, the unpayable Latin American foreign debt, and imperialist plundering. He cites the achievements of the Cuban revolution, and salutes the "unforgotten casualties of the Bay of Pigs, to whom we render renewed tribute of gratitude during these April days so close to another victorious May Day. In their name, in the name of the entire people who accompany us in our march towards the third congress, accept, dear Comrade Fidel, these pledges. Fatherland or death. We will overcome!" [applause]

Staff announcer Manolo Ortega describes the ensuing action, giving the name and organization of each of the personages who cross the room, embrace Fidel Castro, present the organization's pledges, shake Fidel's hand, and return to his or her place, in the following order: Roberto Veiga, pledges of the CTC; Jose Ramirez Cruz, pledges of the National Association of Small Farmers; Vilma Espin, pledges of the Federation of Cuban Women; Armando Acosta Cordero, pledges of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution; Roberto Robaina, pledges of the Union of Young Communists; Olga Maria Oseca, pledges of the Federation of University Students, (Enit Alaron) Prieto, pledges of the Federation of Mid-Level School Students; Alfredo Jordan, pledges of the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization; Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, FAR pledges; and Division General Jose Abrahantes Hernandez, pledges of the Ministry of Interior.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the camera pans the assembly and provides close-ups of Fidel Castro. Coverage ends at 0012 GMT.

KALIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS USSR

FL071556 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1443 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] An official delegation from the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet left the USSR today for Cuba, where it will participate in the celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist victory and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The delegation is headed by Ivan Kalin, chairman of the USSR's top organ of state power and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR.

Meeting With Flavio Bravo

FL081906 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presided over talks held between delegation of the two legislative bodies that took place this morning in the Palace of Conventions. The two parliamentary delegations discussed matters of mutual interest related to the work of the two organizations.

The Soviet delegation will also participate in the activities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR.

ALMEIDA HEADS DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL061355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of State, is leading the delegation that has departed to attend the 40th anniversary festivities marking the CSSR's liberation from fascist occupation.

Lays Wreath in Prague

FL081456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpt] Vice President of the Cuban Council of State Juan Almeida Bosque has placed a floral wreath before the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Zizkov Hill. The ceremony, held in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascism, was also attended by the foreign delegations attending the national festivities.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS FRANCE

FL071643 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was interviewed in Paris with his French counterpart Roland Dumas. Malmierca assessed the meeting as useful, interesting, and productive. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them. They also reviewed the international situation and agreed to seek political solutions to conflicts by negotiations, especially the conflict in Central America.

Returns From Six-Nation Tour

FL081340 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has returned to Cuba from a working trip. The Cuban foreign minister's itinerary included Ethiopia, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, France, and India, where he participated in the ministerial meeting on Namibia organized by the Nonaligned Movement. Malmierca headed the Cuban delegation to the festivities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese victory over the Yankee invader.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER IGLESIAS ARRIVES

FL081400 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, Gerardo Iglesias, has arrived in Cuba on an official visit. Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, received him at the Havana airport.

PANAMANIAN LEGISLATORS END VISIT, DEPART

PA011725 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Fidel Castro's statements that our peoples' foreign debt cannot be paid are fair and are supported by all honest men on this continent, Alfredo Oranges said before returning to his country. Oranges, head of the Panamanian delegation that visited Cuba and current head of Panama's National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, stressed the importance of the meeting his delegation held on Monday with top Cuban leader Fidel Castro, whom he described as a statesman concerned about Latin America's problems. The head of the Panamanian legislators' group said that he was very impressed by the development of Cuba's sugar industry and by the achievements of the revolution in other fields.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL PREDICTS IMPROVING RELATIONS

FL071254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A high-level Argentine official has predicted a promising future for his country's relations with Cuba, saying they are progressing successfully. Argentine Planning Secretary Bernardo Grinspun is chairman of his country's delegation to the first intergovernment meeting on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two nations. Grinspun said the meeting is a concrete manifestation of the degree to which his government assesses normal and cordial relations with Cuba. He said the meeting will be a solid foundation for improving economic, trade, and financial relations between the two countries.

Raul Taladrid, vice president for administration of the State Committee for Economic Development, is heading Cuba's delegation to the meeting, which will end tomorrow, Wednesday.

FORMER ECUADORAN OFFICIAL ROLDOS ARRIVES

FL030119 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Former Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos arrived in our country this afternoon. Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Rivera, Eduadoran Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Araujo and other Ecuadoran Embassy officials were at the airport to meet him. Roldos told the press he was happy to be in Cuba.

MEETING WITH URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL IN BUENOS AIRES

FL041340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Cuba and Uruguay have agreed that a dialogue among Latin American countries on the foreign debt problem is possible and necessary. The two countries' delegation chiefs made this statement at the foreign debt meeting being held in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The delegations were headed by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias [as received] and Osvaldo Marinez, Cuban director of the World Economic Research Center [as received].

The meeting was hosted by the ECLA.

'OUR AMERICA' ON FOREIGN DEBT, LABOR DAY

PA071240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 May 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] This year International Labor Day was marked in all American countries by a strong rejection by hundreds of thousands of workers who paraded through the main streets of the region's principal cities and capitals. Fully aware that the huge foreign debt continues to undermine the economies of the dispossessed, the Latin American workers, during their 1 May marches, demanded that their respective governments cancel payment on this gigantic debt that now amounts to more than $360 billion.

Not all these marches, however, were peaceful. In Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti, and El Salvador, government henchmen repressed demonstrators with clubs, tear gas bombs, and water cannons. This happened to Chilean workers who, having gathered by the thousands in a meeting organized by the opposition, were savagely attacked by policemen who detained more than 40 people, including 15 union leaders. Others were beaten and suffered ill effects from the tear gas.

In Havana quite the opposite happened. More than half a million people filled Revolution Square on 1 May to express their support for the statements on the foreign debt by Fidel Castro, Cuban head of state, to the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. In the words of their leader, Roberto Veiga, Cuban workers called for a Latin American and Caribbean workers conference to reassert that the $360 billion owed by our countries to the industrial nations' banks cannot be paid, either economically, politically, or morally, and to demand an effective, new international economic order.

Cuban President Fidel Castro's recent statements to EXCELSIOR have also been echoed by the great popular masses sough of the Rio Bravo, since all Latin American peoples have expressed their support for the Cuban leader's statements. It would be worthwhile to recall the most recent statements by outstanding personalities of the region on the foreign debt.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has noted the seriousness of the problem of the foreign debt and condemned neoliberal doctrines advocated by the IMF as a formula to resolve the huge problem of our nations. He also asserted that these economic policies have suffered a collapse in the region.

Several former Latin American presidents who met in Guadalupe, Spain, said unamimously that the region's foreign debt cannot be paid, either on a short- or medium-term basis. In addition, the former presidents advocated dialogue be held immediately between creditor and debtor nations. Former Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella expressed his full agreement with the proposal of Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who has said that the massive Latin American foreign debt cannot be paid. He added taht, because of the conditions imposed by the IMF, it is impossible to meet finanical obligations. Another former president, Ecuadoran Galo Plaza Lasso, said that the culprits are not only the debtor countries, but also the creditor nations, and agreed with his countrymen and former President Carlos Julio Arosemena that the foreign debt is a political problem that must be resolved at the highest level.

Undoubtedly the workers of our America are becoming more and more aware of their true situation every day. They know that the region's huge foreign debt is tantamount to a real time bomb. If this bomb goes off, it will be very difficult to predict the social consequences. This time bomb, this gigantic revolution in Latin America will not be stopped. The peoples, in their search for social justice, move toward the deep changes that the dispossessed urgently require.

MIRET ON IMPORTANCE OF SPACE PARTS SUBSTITUTION

FL041515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The work of substituting spare parts imports will be the main objective of the third national forum of this important economic sector to be held in February of next year. This was stated by Pedro Miret, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, during the preparatory seminar of the upcoming event held at the (Ernst Thaelmann) room of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions headquarters.

Miret said the country should obtain spare parts amounting to 150 million pesos in foreign currency and efforts will be made to decrease spare parts imports. He also said the third forum will consider the previous forums' findings and its goals will be derected toward fulfilling our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's guidelines regarding the substitution of imports and the creation of export goods.

Miret underscored the importance of manufacturing the essential parts and not to increase existing stocks. He said those which replace imports should be manufactured in greater amounts and quality in order to create export funds.

GEORGI DIMITROV BRIGADE RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

FL021144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The Georgi Dimitrov Brigade of Cuban construction workers has received a warm welcome at Havana's Jose Marti International Ariport. The brigade worked for 1 year at the nuclear power plant located in Kozloduy, Bulgaria, participating in the construction of a reactor. The brigade had taken with it to Bulgaria the pledge to acquire the greatest amount of experience and the highest degree of training it could to be useful at the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant.

DOMINICA

CHARLES SAYS OPPOSITION HAS FOREIGN FUNDING

FL061524 Bridgetown CANA in English 1307 GMT 5 May 85

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 5, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has accused a number of foreign states, including Guyana, of financing the opposition campaign for the forthcoming general election. I know that the opposition has an advantage because they have a lot of funds to spend. I know they are getting funding from Libya, North Korea, Guyana, and Panama, and no dpibt Cuba is also assisting, Charles told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) in an interview. It is obvious that the way they (the opposition) are spending money that they have money to spend. General elections are due by October but no date has been set. Campaigning is already under way.

Charles said that the countries were assisting the opposition Labour Party of Dominica (LPD) headed by former Finance Minister Michael Douglas, because they wanted to change Dominica from a democratic state to a communist one. The Labour Party is a communist regime, she said, repeating a campaign theme of here Freedom Party (DFP).

Charles dismissed opposition claims that the United States was helping the DFP. They keep saying that, but they can see we are not spending the money they are spending. If the Americans were assisting us, we would have money to spend.

The LDP has already announced the names of its candidates to contest the election, and among them are members of the leftist Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM). Charles said that the communist countries had instructed the DLM here not to contest the poll against the Labour Party. She said that Rosie Douglas, who will contest one of the 21 seats in parliament as an independent candidate, had the backing of the LPD, claiming that he is its campaign manager. Rosie Douglas has never been anything but communist, she said.

Charles, who won a landslide victory in the 1980 general election, said that the communist states were interested in Dominica because they lost Grenada, and they want a state that is in fact a democratic state to take under their wings and make it a communist state. She said that her party was confident that communism would not appeal to young Dominicans. The only way we have to ensure that there will be elections in the future is to vote the Freedom Party in.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER DEFENDS BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

FL081713 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 7, CANA -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has defended his budgetary proposals presented about two weeks ago, insisting that they would benefit the entire country. Blaize's defence came in the wake of heavy criticism of the proposals from opposition political parties here, as well as from the president of the Trades Union Council (TUC), Basil Harford, all of whom have denounced the budget for not providing sufficient relief to the poor. In a radio broadcast, Blaize said he believed that Granadians generally understood that you cannot do everything at the same time.

Blaize cut personal income tax as well as the tax on imported foods and manufactured goods in his budget. He also slashed by 25 per cent the export duty on cocoa, bananas and nutmeg. Said Blaize of the measures: When we increase the personal allowances and also reduce the tax rate, then everybody is affected. And that relief, we believe, would work for the benefit of the country as a whole. Blaize said he was confident that the government can reduce taxes and still increase revenue. We would reduce taxes and increase revenue because the take home pay that people go with increases their ability to spend, and the more they spend, the more the economy is stimulated by that sort of relief, he added.

The budget projects spending of EC 250 million dollars, and a recurrent deficit of EC 28.2 million dollars, which Blaize said would be financed from friendly sources he declined to name.

HAITI

36 FREED; POLICE SAY NO MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL031639 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Port au Prince -- Haitian police have affirmed that Haiti's jails have no more political prisoners, following the pardon of 36 persons this week. In a communique, the Police Ministry of President for Life Jean Claude Duvalier asserted there are no more political prisoners in Haitian jails. Haitian police announcements immediately provoked panic among the people who expected that the recent release of 36 political prisoners would be the beginning of a series of pardons in that Caribbean country. Moreover, Haitians were counting on Duvalier's promise of allowing greater democratic freedom in the country which shares the Hispaniola Island with the Dominican Republic. However, despite the Haitian police communique, this is not the first time Duvalier's regime has announced that jails are free of political prisoners. After these announcements, usually the Haitian Government pardons some prisoners because of outside pressures. Political observers agreed that Duvalier's alleged political reforms are a trick, because it has been said he is being pressured by the United States to modify his repressive policies. On 22 April, on the 14th anniversary in his post, Duvalier announced an alleged democratic reform which would include the holding of legislative elections and the creation of a prime minister post.

JAMAICA

SEAGA WITHDRAWS PLAN TO REDUCE COUNCIL SEATS

FL041609 Bridgetown CANA in English 1552 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 4, CANA -- The Jamaica Government last night withdrew its controversial plan to unilaterally pare down the local government system here and said the issue of whether there would be fewer municipal seats would be left to the independent body legally empowered to draw the boundaries. Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced his decision in a radio and television broadcast in the face of sharp and broad-based criticism, led by the opposition People's National Party (PNP). I wish to announce that the government will not pursue any amendment to place a limit on the number of parish council seats, Seaga said. The government has formally referred the issue to the Electoral Advisory Committee, at which the government representatives will articulate our proposal for a reduction in the number of seats. The government would abide by the committee's decision, he said.

Seaga had announced on April 12 that his government would cut the number of seats in the 12 municipal councils here from 275 to 120. The move, he said, was to be part of reforms to make the local government system more efficient and to cut costs for his financially beleaguered administration. The projected saving in the first year was J50 million dollars (one J dol; 22 cents U.S.). But the PNP, which public opinion polls here show is now more popular that Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), accused the government of using the plan as an excuse to put off next month's local government election, which the PNP is confident of winning. It was not clear from the prime minister's statement whether the elections, already delayed for one year, will be held on schedule.

The PNP called the government's change of heart a victory for democracy and said it came about only because of the people's rejection of dictatorial tendencies and attitudes. This is the first major concession that Seaga has been pressed into making on a political or economic issue since coming to power in late 1980. The plan had triggered criticism from a host of organizations here, including the church, human rights council, and private sector groups, which said the reforms should follow the upcoming poll. Opposition organised demonstrations were held in most rural parishes. Criticism of Seaga's plan had been fueled by Professor Gladstone Mills, chairman of the Electoral Advisory Committee, who disclosed on radio that the body had not been consulted prior to Seaga's April broadcast. The committee is made up of two members each from the PNP and the JLP and three independents. It oversees the conduct of elections here and has the power under a 1979 law to draw the boundaries for local government ridings.

Mills said that a recent exercise to redraft municipal boundaries within three national constituencies which had created three additional seats -- bringing the number to 276 -- had taken several months. He implied it would take longer to carry through a redrafting in all 60 constituencies, which would mean that local government elections could not be held in June. A government parliamentary paper had said that legislation would be passed limiting the number of seats to no less than 120 and no more than 150 and that the Electoral Advisory Committee would have full powers to work within that ambit. The slight shift did not assuage critics. Attempts by government members of the committee to negotiate the issue with those of the PNP remained deadlocked.

As a government, we have listened and we have taken note of the views which have been expressed, Seaga said in last night's broadcast. He maintained, however, that legislation to place a ceiling on the number of municipal seats would not have violated the principles safeguarding the fairness of boundaries and the integrity of the electoral system. There was no political advantage to be gained, he said. He hoped that his changed position will relieve the anxiety which has created political tensions over the past three weeks and turned our attention from other matters of importance.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT POSTPONED FOR 1 WEEK

FL081416 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The scheduled opening of parliament in Jamaica today has been postponed for a week and financial analysts say the government is waiting for the International Monetary Fund to comment on the nation's performance before presenting its budget. The government gave no official reason for the delay of the opening of parliament, where fiscal policies for the year are traditionally announced.